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Historical Sketch of Boston. 1861

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

BOSTON,



CONTAINING A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS

SETTLEMENT, RISE AND PROGRESS,

WITH A GLANCE AT ITS

Present and Prospective Prosperity.

BOSTON :

PRINTED BY EDWARD L. MITCHELL,

No. 24 CONGRESS STREET,

1861.

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A
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
BOSTON,

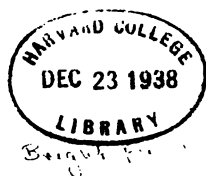
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WITH A GLANCE AT ITS
Present and Prospective Prosperity.

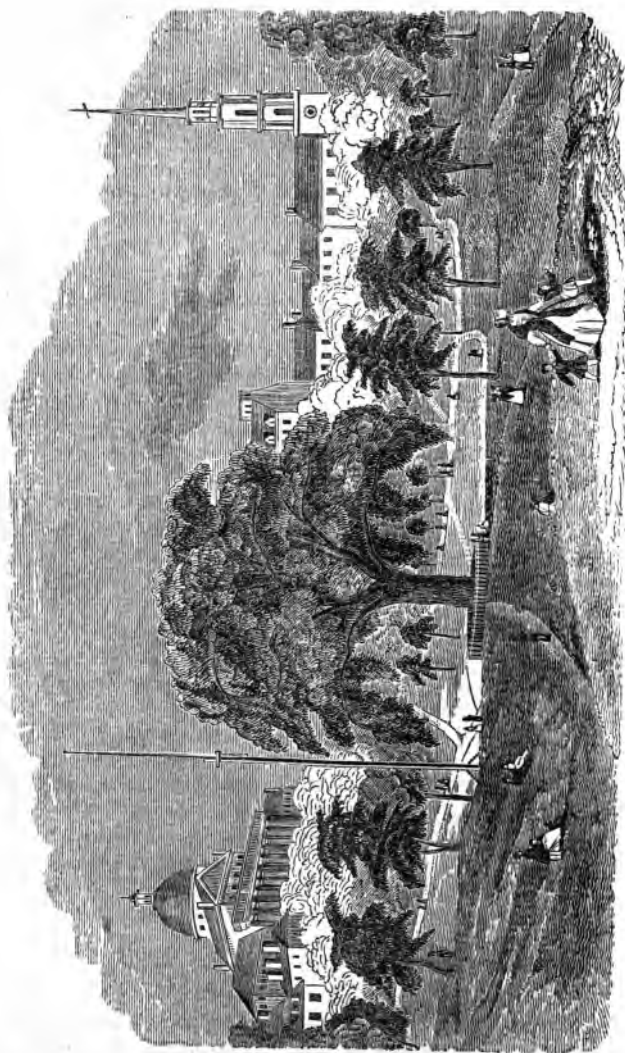


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Don't get into it.



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BOSTON.

It is not the purpose of this work to enter into any consideration of the various causes which led to the original settlement of New England, nor to the motives which prompted the hardy band of Pilgrim pioneers, to brave the dangers of the ocean, the wilderness, and the savage. Our purpose is merely to review the history of Boston; to note the important events of her career and to afford from time to time an opportunity for comparison between Boston as she is to-day and as she was at the different epochs in her history.

The first white man who settled in Boston proper was William Blackstone, an Episcopal clergyman, who wrote to Governor Winthrop, such a glowing description of the place where he had pitched his tent that the Governor was induced to leave Charlestown where he was then located, and settle at Trimountain, as the whites had named the place, or Shawmut as the Indians called it. This happened in August, 1630.

Following the lead of Governor Winthrop, the whites in considerable numbers assembled there, and on the 7th day of September, 1630, at a meeting of the Court of Assistants, the settlement of Trimountain was formally named Boston, in compliment to a town of that name in Lincolnshire, England, the native place of some of the settlers.

Almost the first act of the new comers, was to obtain by absolute purchase from the Indians the land whereon they had taken up their abode; and their Sachem, Chicatabot, gladly conveyed it to them. More than fifty years after, in 1684, this sale was ratified by his descendants, who signed a quit-claim deed of the territory, "on the receipt of a valuable consideration." Notwithstanding this purchase from the natives, the settlers did not feel that they had a clear title to their new homes, until they had purchased from Mr. Black-

stone, the first European known to have lodged here, the claim he laid to the whole peninsular. This claim except about six acres which was reserved for his benefit, was purchased for £30, which sum was raised by a direct tax, to which each housholder contributed six shillings at least; and some more.

Of the land thus purchased, the town at once devoted a portion to be used as a training field and for the feed of cattle.

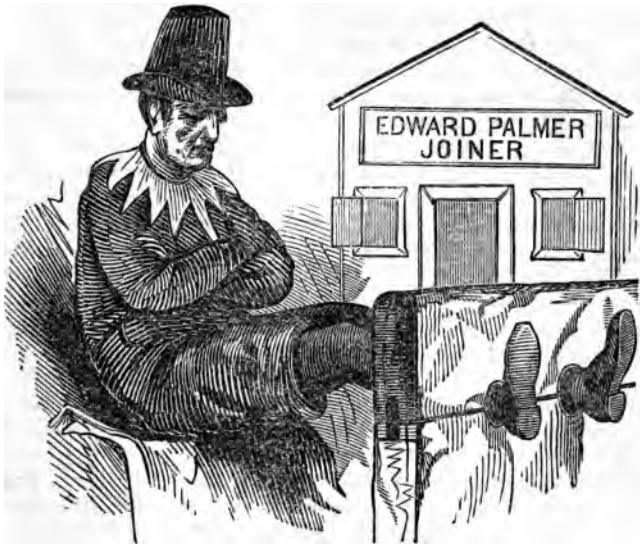
Thus originated Boston Common; the same to-day in area saving a slight addition made in 1787, it stands and always will, a noble legacy of our ancestors to posterity. Surely, no citizen of Boston can recall the deed without blessing the wisdom and foresight of those, whose rich gift they now daily enjoy.

The winter of 1630—31 was a severe one to the colonists; numbers of persons died, including some of the most distinguished; to disease was added another great distress, famine, which was however, fortunately relieved by the opportune arrival from England of the ship *Lion*, laden with provisions. The season passed slowly and drearily away, nothing especial occurring except some important arrivals from the Old Country, and a fire, (the first on the record of the town,) which consumed two buildings and left several families houseless. This occurred March 16, 1631.

May 18, the first election was held, and Winthrop and Dudley were elected respectively to the offices of Governor and Deputy Governor. The affairs of the Colony being now entrusted to vigorous and competent hands, continued to flourish, and the history of the town is but a story of continual prosperity for many years. In its internal, domestic condition, however, certain events occurred which will bear relation and afford us some amusement as well as instruction. The sharp oversight which the magistrates exercised upon the strictly private concerns of the inhabitants will bring a smile to the face of almost any person at the present day, who, himself entirely free from espionage, will wonder that such a system should be tolerated.

Among the numerous instances tending to show the existence of a sort of moderate inquisition, are the following:

Edward Palmer was hired to build a pair of Stocks, and



on being adjudged as asking a great price for them, was sentenced to be put in them for one hour—and Capt. Stone was sentenced to pay £100, to Justice Ludlow, for calling him a just-ass, and also, prohibited from coming into Boston without the Governor's leave, upon pain of death.—Josias Plastow, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, was ordered to return eight baskets, to be fined £5, and to be called Josias, and not Mr. Josias in future.

Richard Fairbank, sold two houses "in Sudbury end," to two strangers contrary to order, which sale was made void and he fined five pounds.

Richard Woody, is admitted an inhabitant, on condition he shall not be offensive, by his trade.

It is ordered that John Legge, servant to Mr. Humphrey shall be severely whipt this day at Boston, and afterwards as soon as convenient may be at Salem, for striking Richard Wright, when he came to give him correction for Idleness in his master's work,

It is ordered that no man within the limits of this Jurisdiction shall hire any person for servant for less time than a year unless he be a settled house keeper, also that no person whatsoever shall travel out of this pattennt, either by land or sea, without leave from the Gov., Dept. Gov. or some other assistant under such penalty as the court shall think meet to inflict.

It is ordered that the remainder of Mr. Allen's strong water estimated about 2 gallons shall be delivered into the hands of the Deacons of Dorchester for the benefit of the poor, for his selling it diverse times to such as were drunk with it, he knowing thereof.

It is ordered that Richard Hopkins shall be severely whipt and branded with a hott iron on one of his cheeks, for selling peices (guns) and powder and shott to the Indians.

It is ordered that Joyce Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Becke the sum of twenty dollars, for promising him marriage without her friends consent and now refusing to perform the same.

Leave is granted to Richard Paulinge, a plasterer, to buy Peter Johnson's, the Dutchman's house, and to become an inhabitant of this town.

That William Douglass is allowed to be a Townsman he having behaved himself—as becometh a Christian man.

Oct. 3d., 1633. It is ordered that no person, Householder or others shall spend his time unprofitably under paine of such punishment as the court shall think meet to inflict, and for this end it is ordered that the constable of every place shall use special care and diligence to take knowledge of offenders in this kind, especially of common coasters, unprofitable Fowlers and Tobacco takers, and to present the same to the 2d next assistants, who shall have power to hear and determine the cause, or if the matter be of importance, to transfer it to the court.

Ordered, that no person, either man or woman, shall make or buy any slashed clothes, other than one slash in each sleeve and another in the back, also all cuttworks embroidered or needle workt Caps, bands, Vayles are forbidden hereafter to be made and worn under the aforesaid penalty—also all gold or silver, girdles, Hatbands, belts, Ruffs, beaver hatts are prohibited to be brought or worn hereafter under the aforesaid penalty, &c.

March 4th, 1634. Newtown. It is likewise ordered that Musket balls of a full boar shall pass currantly for farthings a peice, provided that no man be compelled to take above 12 pence at a time in them.

LADIES DRESSES REGULATED.

4th of 7th month, 1639, Boston. No garment shall be made with short sleeves whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves, shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms to the wrist with linen or otherwise: and that hereafter no person whatsoever shall make any garment for women, or any of their sex, with sleeves more than half an Ell wide in the widest place thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons.

1642. Mr. Robert Saltonstall is fined 5s. for presenting his petition, on so small and bad a peice of paper.

These and numerous other regulations of our forefathers show that their government was somewhat patriarchal in character.

As in all newly settled places, the events that occurred in Boston during its earlier years, are matters of little general interest. Occasionally the explorer of the records of that time will stumble across some minute and apparently trivial item, which conceals under its quaint language and local application a determined independence and resolute purpose. Coming to these bleak shores, as they did, for the sake of an idea, through all their deeds may be discerned the unwavering fidelity with which they maintained the principles which originally actuated them.

The following incident will show that the spirit which a century later broke out into open rebellion was no temporary emotional sensation, but an abiding sense of justice and a determination to resist oppression. It also shows that a love for law and obedience to the constituted authorities was a cardinal principle in their composition.

During the contest between King Charles 1st and the Parliament, our people manifested their loyalty by a complimentary address to the King, &c., with an order, that whoever disturbed the peace, by forming a party for the King, and

yet against the parliament, should be deemed a high offender ; to be proceeded against capitally or otherwise. Soon after this a London ship of 24 guns, capt. Stagg, arrived with wine from Teneriffe :—a Bristol ship laden with fish, then lay near Charlestown ; capt. Stagg landed his wine and sailed round to Charlestown and abreast of the Bristol ship : he then ordered the Captain on board, and showed a commission from the British Parliament, to make prize of all Bristol vessels in any port or creek : he then turned up a half-hour glass, demanded the surrender of the Bristol vessel by the time the glass run out : the captain of the Bristol ship returned on board and made known the circumstance to his men : three of whom were for defending her in fight, but the rest were for surrendering at once, as that would secure to them their wages, which was promised by capt. Stagg, and the ship was then taken as a prize.

In this half-hour's time, a large number of persons collected on Copp's Hill to see the issue, and a Bristol merchant began to muster a mob, and some inhabitants apprehensive of serious consequences, seized him and some few strangers, and carried them before Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, who placed them under guard : others belonging to the town he imprisoned, and directed a constable to disperse the rest : capt. Stagg was immediately called to an account and produced his commission from parliament, *which justified the act.*

Great excitement continued among the people and some of the old patriotic ministers in their sermons inveighed against it, as an *overt act* of power, and exhorted the magistrates and people to maintain their liberties and rights which had now been violated : many were of opinion that captain Stagg, ought to be forced to restore the ship to her owners ; in this case there may be seen a small sprout from the seeds of liberty growing.

The following origin of the present Senate and House of Representatives may not prove uninteresting :

A small pig strayed from its owner, one good Mrs. Sherman ; and her husband and the "childers" not being at home to look after the darling, it wandered through the town of Boston, breaking into cornfields and feasting as its hunger prompted : about the same time a pig was brought to capt. Keayne, who had it cried a number of days, many came to

see the pig but no one claimed it as their pig; so capt. Keayne brought up the pig with one of his own, and fed it for a year, and just as he had killed it for the pork barrel, good Mrs. Sherman came forth and demanded her pig, and accused capt. Keayne of wilfully killing her grunter: the matter came to the ears of the church, and they investigated it in their usual thorough manner; and cleared the captain of all wrong in the premises: but good Mrs. Sherman was advised by Mr. Story, an English merchant, to prosecute the captain, and there he was again cleared with £3 damages for costs from plaintiff: and on his prosecuting Mrs. Sherman and her adviser Mr. Story for defamation, he recovered £20 from each.

This result so vexed Mr. Story, that he searched country and town for matter against the captain, about the stray pig: and at last hunted up one of the captain's witnesses who went to the Salem court and confessed that he had forsworn himself on the trial: Story then petitioned June 1642, for another trial to be had, which was granted; and seven days were then occupied with the case: but no decision could be had as *that* required a majority of magistrates, and also, of the deputies: there were thirty deputies; of which fifteen were for Story, and eight for the captain, and seven neutral; and there were nine magistrates; and two of them were for Story, and seven of them for the captain. It was expected in the country, that Story would have won the day, but as it was not so decided, the court was spoken of disrespectfully, charging the magistrates with thwarting the course of justice with a negative on the voice of the deputies; some maintained that the negative power should be taken from the deputies; and in 1644, a formal attempt was made for that purpose, but without effect; it was thereupon moved that the magistrates and deputies do set apart in future, and from that time, motions and resolves have been sent in a parliamentary way from one house to the other, the consent of both being necessary for any act or law of the legislature. But the finishing effect of the stray pig did not abide here, for good Mistress Sherman continued her outcry so loud and long, that the captain was at last obliged to purchase peace, by giving to her his living fatted grunter. It is also said that the £3 damages paid by Mrs. Sherman was returned to her capt. Keayne for the sake of peace.

Little did the Captain think of the important results which would flow from the killing of that pig.

In the beginning of the year 1649, Boston was plunged into mourning for the death of Governor Winthrop. He was its earliest and best friend. Owing to his determined opposition, the plan of establishing the capital of the colony at Cambridge and also another scheme in favor of Salem, were both defeated. Largely to his exertions may be ascribed the great increase of population, the extension of commerce, the establishment of public education and a regular police system.

Governor Winthrop's death was soon followed by that of John Cotton, whose surpassing worth was eulogized from every pulpit in the colony; his funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people whose united grief offered a touching tribute to his memory.

We have already observed that the people of this colony sympathized with the revolutionary movements in England, and notwithstanding that a very loyal address was sent out upon the restoration of the monarchy, the complaints, long before begun on account of independence of the colony, now found an opportunity to make themselves heard. The result of this clamor was the appointment, by Charles the Second, of a commission to hear and determine all matters in dispute, and to restore peace to the country.

Four commissioners arrived in July, 1664, with these powers, one of whom, Samuel Maverick, was an implacable enemy of the colony.

Another became involved in a quarrel with a constable, by the name of Mason, and so unfavorable was their report, that the King demanded that five persons should be sent to England to answer for the conduct of the colony. This was the apparent beginning of those troubles which ended in the Revolution, and of which Boston was the principal theatre.

In 1679, the first fire engine was procured, and the first fire company organized, the members of which were then, as now, exempt from military duty. During this year also (August 8th,) another terrible fire broke out, which burned more than eighty dwellings, over seventy warehouses and several vessels with their cargoes. The total loss was estimated at upwards of £200,000. Soon after this occurred, a law was made to prevent the erection of wooden buildings, either to houses or stores.

In 1686, Sir Edward Andros arrived in the colony with a commission from James the Second as Governor of the whole country, and empowering him to make laws and to raise money, without any assembly, or the consent of the people. He proceeded to execute his task in the most aggravating manner and so exasperated the people that in 1689, on hearing of the accession of William and Mary, they seized him and his Council and imprisoned them until orders from England directed their return there.

The new Governor, Sir William Phips, arrived in 1692 with the NEW CHARTER, which had been obtained from King William through the exertions principally of Increase Mather.

He was honored with a display of the military, a public dinner and other demonstrations made by the inhabitants, who were much pleased with the charter.

From this time, till the commencement of the difficulties which terminated in the revolution, Boston continued to flourish; increasing in wealth and population till she became the metropolis of America.

Her history during this period, though possessing no features of very general importance, yet contains items of interest whose relation will prove attractive to her sons at the present day. Among these may be named the following:

Oct. 2d, 1711. The prosperity of Boston received a severe check by a fire which commenced in Williams' Court from the carelessness of a poor woman, who suffered the fire "to catch the oakum she was employed in picking of;" all the houses, on both sides of Washington St. from School St. to Dock Square, were laid in ruins: the first church was early in danger: some sailors went up in the steeple to save the bell, and while engaged in that service, the stairs burnt away, the roof fell in and they all perished in the flames: all the west end of State St. with the Town house was destroyed, and some destruction made in Pudding lane [Devonshire St.,] nearly one hundred houses were destroyed and one hundred and ten families deprived of their shelter: a large trade was carried on in these buildings and the merchandize burnt and destroyed was very extensive: the rubbish was used to fill the Long wharf.

1704. The first newspaper published in the colonies commenced in Boston: it was printed on a half sheet of pot

paper, with a small pica type, folio, and was entitled "The Boston News Letter. Published by authority. From Monday April 17, to Monday April 24, 1704."

John Campbell, a Scotchman and bookseller was proprietor: "Boston, printed by B. Green: Sold by Nicholas Boone at his shop near the old meeting house:" at this time there were licensers of the press, and what was printed, was under their approval: the first number had the following prospectus: This News Letter is to be continued weekly, and all persons having any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, &c. to be sold or lett, or Servants Runaway, or Goods Stoll or Lost, may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate; from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings and not to exceed: who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his shop next door to Major Davis' Apothecary in *Boston* near the Old Meeting House."

"All persons in Town and Country may have the said News-Letter Weekly upon reasonable terms agreeing with John Campbell, Postmaster for the same."

1719, Dec. 21. The second newspaper issued in New England was the Boston Gazette, published by William Brooker who succeeded Campbell as Postmaster: printed on half a sheet of printing paper, foolscap size, with a small pica type, folio, by J. Franklin, and was continued on a half sheet for several years, excepting at times it would be issued with some blank page or pages, owing to a scrutinizing power of "the licensers" of the press; as nothing could be issued but "by authority," in that age of surveillance by the ruling powers of the Crown.

1721, Aug. 21. A third newspaper, entitled the New England Courant, appeared at this date, printed and published by James Franklin, on a half sheet, crown-size printing paper, with a small pica type: Imprint; "Boston, printed by James Franklin, in Queen St. where advertisements are taken in;" supposed to have been at the Franklin Head, Court St.; the Courant was mostly occupied with original essays, in which men in office and the clerical opinions of the day were attacked; they were written by a society of gentlemen, by some of the community called "a set of free-thinkers," and by others "the Hell-fire club: it had warm

advocates and zealous opposers, and at last drew the attention of the government, and J. Franklin was imprisoned for a month, and forbidden to print it afterwards; his brother Benjamin, who was author of many of those essays, issued it in his own name; it continued to be published nearly six years, but Benjamin Franklin left the establishment in 1723.

The fourth newspaper, called the New England Weekly Journal, came out March 20th, 1727, on a half sheet of Fools-cap, folio; Imprint; "Boston, printed by S. Kneeland, at the printing house, Queen St., where advertisements are taken in;" the character of this paper was short literary essays on miscellaneous subjects by a private society.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE NECK. In 1710, defences were built across the neck, of stone and brick-for a foundation, with a parapet of sod-work with strong gates across the road, and known as the "Fortification Gates." A number of cannon were placed there.

POST OFFICE. Mr. John Hayward was appointed by the court "to take in and convey letters according to their direction; the office of Post Master was regulated by the colonial government until 1710, when an act of parliament established the office of Post Master General in New York, to form other offices where most convenient, and Campbell, the Book-seller, was appointed for Boston: in 1711, a southern and eastern mail to Plymouth and Maine went once a week and a western mail to Conn. and N. York, once a fortnight.

LIGHT HOUSE. July 17, 1715. The General Court voted "that there be a Lighthouse erected at the charge of the Provinces, on the southernmost part of the Great Brewster, called Beacon Island, to be kept lighted from sun-set to sun rising."

Long Wharf was built during the years 1709—10, and on the 24th of February 1710, a great tide occurred, which Cotton Mather speaks of as follows:

"It rose two feet higher than ever had been known unto the country, and the city of Boston particularly suffered from it incredible mischiefs and losses. It rose two or three feet above the famous Long Wharf, and flowed over the other wharves and streets, to so surprising an height, that we could sail in boats from the Southern battery to the rise of ground on King Street, and from thence to the rise of ground as-

cending toward the North meeting-house. It filled all the cellars, and filled the lower rooms in the houses and warehouses in town."

In the year 1740, George Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, arrived. His visit was the occasion of much discussion, and in the opinion of many he did as much harm as good. At any rate, his powerful preaching revived the strictness of principle and zeal in practice for which the first comers were so prominently distinguished. At a subsequent visit from this man, Dr. Chauncey, who disliked him, went down to the foot of Long Wharf to see him land, and thus addressed him with characteristic plainness of speech. "Mr. Whitefield, I am very sorry to see you come back again." "So is the devil," replied Mr. Whitefield.

This same year Peter Faneuil, a resident of the town, offered to present to it a structure to be built by himself, and used as a market. On the 14th of July, at a town meeting, a vote was taken to ascertain whether or not the town would authorize the work to go on; the vote stood in favor of the work, but by the small majority of 7 in a vote of 727. The building was completed in 1752, and the selectmen thereupon voted:—"That the town do with the utmost gratitude, receive and accept this most generous and noble benefaction for the use and intentions it is designed for, and do appoint the Hon. Thomas Cushing (and eleven other gentlemen) to wait upon Peter Faneuil, Esq. and in the name of the town, to render him their most hearty thanks for so bountiful a gift, with their prayers, that this and other expressions of his bounty and charity may be abundantly recompensed with the divine blessing." It was also voted to call the hall over the market, "Faneuil Hall," in honor of the donor, who has thus acquired a world-wide celebrity. Faneuil's funeral discourse was preached in the new hall, the next year, being the first oration ever delivered there.

In 1747 a serious tumult broke out, caused by the system of impressment, which was formerly so extensively practiced by the English navy. The account given of the affair is, that Commander Knowles, a British officer, anchored his squadron in the harbor of Nantasket, and as some of his men deserted, he determined that their places should be supplied by a press-gang in Boston, and accordingly, on the 17th of

November, sent his boats to town, manned for that purpose, and forced off some landmen and sailors: as soon as it became known, the people gathered in masses for consultation, and to obtain their release, with satisfaction for the insult; a Lieutenant being on shore who had no concern with the doings of the press-gang, was immediately seized by the populace, but was providentially saved from injury, by the speaker of the House of Delegates, as he was then passing by, and cleared the Lieutenant of the charge, when he was permitted to be led safely away; on receiving intelligence that some British Officers were at Gov. Shirley's house, they wended their course there, when it was quickly surrounded: a deputy sheriff undertook to control the irritated mind of the people, but he was seized by them, carried off and set in the stocks: at night-fall, lots of them gathered again in King Street (State,) while the general court was in session; when volleys of stones and brickbats, were hurled through the windows into the council chamber: Gov. Shirley, with his friends, appeared in the balcony of the State House, and appealed to the best feelings of the people to bear and forbear a little while, when he hoped to obtain the release of, and redress for every one of the impressed: this availed but little to quiet them; and when they learned that one of the barges was up to the town, a general rush was made to get possession of it, but by mistake they seized a merchantman's boat, and bearing it in triumph through the streets, passed in front of the governor's house, and burnt the craft remote from any building.

The militia were ordered out the next day by the governor, but none appeared, when under apprehension for his personal safety, the governor fled to Castle Island on the 19th: when most, if not all the men impressed, returned to their homes and the British fleet put to sea the same day.

On the 18th of March 1760, another terrible fire occurred which destroyed 300 buildings and property valued at nearly \$300,000.

We have now arrived at that period of our history, not only the most eventful for Boston itself, but also for the nation and for all mankind. Between the years 1760 and 1776, were enacted those important scenes which preceded and attended the first steps of the Revolution.

The whole difficulty arose from the determination of the British Government to derive a revenue from the Colonies. Nearly a hundred years before, in 1676, this design had been openly announced, and now, England being at peace with the world, but crippled by an enormous debt and large expenditures, it was deemed a fitting occasion to carry out the scheme. The resistance which their preliminary measures encountered, exasperated the King and his ministers and they resolved to change the form of government of the Colonies, cripple their trade and raise a revenue by means of taxes laid by Parliament without the consent of the people. The first of these aggressions were the "Acts of Trade" and afterwards the "Acts of Assistance" designed to enforce the "Acts of Trade." These aroused a spirited opposition and the cause of the Colonists was most ably argued before the Supreme Court, by James Otis, who resigned an office under the crown to espouse the cause of the Colonists.

In 1765, the King signed the Stamp Act of Parliament, laying a duty or tax of half a penny to twenty shillings, on every piece of parchment or paper, on which any thing should be written or printed: Andrew Oliver, Secretary of the Province, was appointed distributor of the Stamps: on the 14th of August, at break of day, an effigy of Oliver, and a Boot, (Lord Bute) with a devil peeping out of it with the Stamp Act in his hand was discovered suspended on Liberty tree, opposite the now Boylston market: business was laid aside for the day; the officers of the government, could not appease the ire of the people, who in a large body proceeded to Kilby Street, where a building had been erected by Oliver, which was supposed to be the intended office for distributing the stamps, and instantly demolished it, bearing on their shoulders a portion of its ruins to Fort Hill; there made a bonfire with it, in full view of Oliver's house, and burnt his effigy upon it: Mr. Oliver was thereby induced to declare that he would not attempt, directly or indirectly, to introduce any of the King's Stamps into the market.

The 20th of February being the day fixed for burning one of the Stamp Papers in the principal towns of every colony, this ceremony was conducted in Boston with great decency and in good order, and the effigies of Bute and Grenville, in full

court dress, were added to the bonfire. On the 24th, a vessel arrived from Jamaica with a stamp clearance. The Sons of Liberty directed one of their number "to go and demand in their name those marks of creole slavery." Upon being received they were exposed at the stocks upon a pole, and finally burnt in the centre of King (now State) Street. While the smoke was ascending, the executioner said in a loud voice, "Behold the smoke ascends to heaven, to witness between the Isle of Britain and an injured people!" Three cheers were given, and the street was cleared in a few minutes without disorder.

The first intimation that the existing troubles might terminate in an appeal to arms, appeared in the Boston Gazette of March 17, 1776, which expressed the determination to spill the last drop of blood, if necessity should require, rather than live to see the Stamp Act in operation in America.

On the 28th of May, the House of Representatives elected James Otis, speaker, but the Governor, by whom Mr. Otis was disliked, substituted Mr. Cushing instead. This arbitrary act created intense indignation in the House, which body retaliated by leaving out from the Council list, the Lieut. Gov., Secretary of State, Judges and Attorney General.

May 16th, the glad tidings arrived that the obnoxious Stamp Act had been repealed. The news was received with greatest demonstrations of joy; the town bells were rang, Liberty tree hung with lamps, fire works were every where sent off, the air was filled with rockets; the ground covered with serpents, and in the evening a magnificent pyramid was erected on the common with 280 lighted lamps; these rejoicings were ushered in by subscriptions for releasing all prisoners for debt, that all should partake in the general rejoicings of the Liberty Boys.

On Monday, August 26, some boys began to light a bonfire in front of the Town House, which was a signal for mischief, and before dark, a great number of people gathered and sang out "Liberty and Property," and soon beset a house tenanted by Mr. Paxton, marshal of the Admiralty Court, and also Surveyor of the Port: the owner of the house was in front of it and informed them that Mr. Paxton had left the premises with his effects, and to save his property he invited them to drink a barrel of punch at the next tavern, which was ac-

cepted by the multitude; after that, they went to the house of Mr. Storey, Register-Deputy of the Admiralty, opposite the north corner of the State or Town House, and staved it to pieces, took out all the books and papers, Records of the Admiralty; carried them to Fort Hill, and there fed the Liberty flame or bonfire, with those parliamentary paper shackles: they then visited the house of Mr. Hallowell, comptroller of the Customs; broke into it, and destroyed or carried off, every thing of any value.

The Lieut. Governor not considering himself a party in the Stamp Act or Custom House concerns, thought himself safe from their fury; but while he was at supper, he was apprised that the mob had him in special remembrance: he sent his children away, determining to tarry in the house himself; but his eldest daughter returned, and declared she would stay there with her father; when he prudently left the building: the mob soon entered and made diligent search and enquiry for him; everything in the house they destroyed or carried off; with £1000 sterling in specie, a great quantity of family plate, large and valuable collections of manuscripts and original papers, which he had been collecting through a long life; with contributions from others, relating to the policy and features of the country from its earliest settlement by Europeans; all were destroyed; as for the house itself, they worked hard for three hours for the destruction of its cupola; and the rest of that night at disfiguring every part of that noble edifice, which stood fronting the north square: the next day, money, plate, rings, &c., were picked up in the streets, dropped by those freebooters; the loss of property in this attack, was about ten thousand dollars.

The anniversary of the Popish or Gunpowder plot, which was to have taken effect on the 5th of Nov, 1685, in London, was celebrated in this colony, in 1765, by firing cannon, shows of pageantry, effigies representing Tyranny, Oppression, Popery, Slavery and the Devil; at noon, they brought their effigies on stages, from the north and south parts of the town, and met in King (State) Street; a pledge of union was established between the two parties, in a formal manner; closing with loud huzzas; they then exchanged routes, the south portion paraded through the north part of the town, and the north through the south, returning to King Street, the whole.

proceeded to the Liberty Tree, and from thence to Copp's Hill; a bonfire was made, and the whole pageantry or effigies of Popery, Tyranny and the Devil committed to the flames.

The accidental arrival of a detachment of Royal Artillery, served, in addition to the angry and offensive language of the British government and its officers here, to keep up the public excitement in Boston, until the passage of the bill imposing duties on tea, &c., and the act changing the administration of the customs of America. Consequent upon these, a town-meeting was held on the 28th of October, at which Otis presided. A committee was appointed to prepare a subscription paper in which the signers agree "to encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British American colonies and more especially in this province, and not to purchase, after the 31st of Dec. next, any of certain enumerated articles, imported from abroad; and also strictly to adhere to the late regulation respecting funerals, and not to use any gloves, but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon such an occasion but what shall be absolutely necessary." The report of the committee was adopted and copies of the articles were directed to every town in this province, and to all the other principal towns in America, where they were generally approved and adopted.

These and various other difficulties between the authorities and the people, furnished General Gage with the desired pretext for sending regular troops to Boston. When this intention was known, another town-meeting was held, and a committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, and request him to communicate the reasons for the troops being ordered here, and also to ask him to issue precepts for the General Assembly. The refusal of the Governor to comply with the latter request, led to the first State Convention; the idea of which originated in Boston.

On Friday, September 30th, 1768, the British troops landed at Long Wharf, the ships of war, armed schooners, transports, &c., came up and anchored around the town; their cannon loaded and springs on their cables, as if for a regular siege; the next day, Oct. 1st, at noon, the 14th. and 29th. Regiments, a detachment of the 59th. and a train of artillery with two cannon, landed on Long Wharf and the whole marched up

through King (State) St., each soldier having sixteen rounds of powder and shot.

Various disputes arose about quarters for such a lot of troops; the council maintaining not only, that they were not obliged by law, but that they were forbidden by law from quartering them on the town while the barracks at Castle Island were not filled; yet some of them were lodged in the Town-house, some in Faneuil Hall and some in stores: the town was thus overawed by the mercenary force of his majesty's regular troops.

By the 7th of October the use of Tea was proscribed; 200 families in Boston agreed to abstain from the use of it; other towns followed the example: the students of Harvard University resolved, "with a spirit becoming Americans, to use no more of that pernicious herb;" and so little demand was there for tea in Boston, that considerable quantities were shipped off.

Amusements that would at any other time have been partaken of with joy and hilarity were at that time avoided; some officers of the Crown circulated a proposal for a series of dancing assemblies, but out of their own limited circle, they could not obtain the presence of any ladies, for the women in Boston refused to join in any show of gaiety and pleasure while their country was oppressed and mourning.

On the night of the 30th of January 1769, a fire broke out in the jail, from which the prisoners were rescued with difficulty. In the morning the walls alone were standing. At this fire the city and soldiers were seen acting together in harmony for the last time.

At the time of the annual election for Representatives, the Selectmen requested General Mackay, the commander of the troops, to remove them from the town, which being refused, the town met, and entered upon their records a declaration of their right, and a protest against being compelled to proceed to election under such circumstances.

Disputes between the people and the servants of the Crown now became frequent, but nothing produced greater excitement than an attack upon Mr. Otis by a number of army, navy and revenue officers, at the British Coffee House.

Mr. Otis was struck with a cane which was returned with a similar weapon; the lights were then put out, and Otis was

single handed contending with many of the king's officers: a young man passing by entered the house and took the part of Mr. Otis, but he was beaten and put into the street; after some time the combatants were separated and Otis was led home, wounded and bleeding.

Mr. Otis commenced an action at court against his assaulter and obtained a verdict of £2000 sterling as damages, but which he refused to accept, on receiving from him a suitable apology.

Hitherto the altercations between the people and those in authority, had been limited to angry words and language of defiance; but now the union for liberty was to be cemented by blood. The first victim was a boy of eleven years of age; named Christopher Snyder. He was killed by one Ebenezer Richardson, known as *the informer*, who had created a riot by attempting to pull down a pole on the top of which the faces of several *importers* were carved. He was killed the 23d of February, and buried on the 26th. All the friends of liberty were invited to attend the funeral of this little hero and *first martyr* to the noble cause. The corpse was set down under the Tree of Liberty; the coffin bore several inscriptions; four or five hundred schoolboys preceded the corpse and six of his play-fellows supported the pall; the relatives followed, then thirteen hundred inhabitants on foot, closing with thirty chariots and other carriages. Richardson was seized and committed to prison, tried, and convicted of murder, but managed afterwards to obtain the King's pardon. The next week, on the fifth of March, the "Boston Massacre" occurred. It originated in an attempt of three or four young men to force a passage by a sentinel, stationed in Brattle Street, in which one of them received a slight wound on the head.

This encounter soon attracted an excited crowd, which was however finally dispersed through the efforts of some of the principal citizens. As they departed, some through Washington Street, some through Wilson's Lane and some through Exchange Street, the last named party saw a sentinel at the door of the Custom House, the spot where the Merchant's Bank now is, and as the sentinel was approached, he retreated up the steps and gave two or three loud knocks at the door to alarm the inmates. Notice was sent to Lieut. Bassett, and

by him to Capt. Preston, commander of the guard for the day, that the sentinel was attacked; the Captain instantly repaired to the guard-house, and was informed by Bassett that he had sent a sergeant and six men to assist the sentry. The Captain immediately followed after, and overtook them before they reached the Custom House, and formed them in a half circle round the steps.

By this time, the bells of the town were ringing and people flocked from all quarters, supposing it was for fire; the soldiers were soon surrounded by the people, some of whom were armed with clubs and crowded pretty close upon the soldiery: those at a distance threw billets of wood at them, snowballs and pieces of ice, and daring them to fire: the soldiers heard or thought they heard an order to fire; and in succession, from right to left, they fired on the people; two or three guns flashed in the pan, but all the rest were effective: Crispus Attucks, (a mulatto) Samuel Gray and James Caldwell were killed on the spot: Samuel Maverick died the next morning and Peter Carr the following Wednesday; several more were slightly wounded.

The populace instantly retreated, leaving the dead on the field: all this transpired in twenty minutes from Preston's joining the guard. "On the people's assembling again," said Capt. P. "to take away the dead bodies, the soldiers supposing them coming again to attack them, were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by striking up their firelocks with my hand; immediately after, a townsman came with information that 4 or 5000 people were assembled in the next street, and had sworn to take my life and every man's with me; I judged it unsafe to remain there any longer and therefore sent the party and the sentinel to the main guard, where the street is narrow and short, then telling them off into street firings, divided and planted them at each end of the street, to secure their rear, expecting an attack, as there was a constant cry of the inhabitants, "to arms, to arms, turn out with your guns," and the town drums beat to arms. I ordered my drum to beat to arms, and being soon after joined by several companies of the 29th regiment, I formed them as the guard into street firings: the 14th regiment also, got under arms, but remained at their barracks; I immediately sent a sergeant with a party

to Col. Dalrymple, the commanding officer, to acquaint him with every particular; several officers going to join their regiment, were knocked down by the mob; one was much wounded and his sword taken from him. The Lieut. Gov. and Col. Carr, soon after met at the head of the 29th regiment and agreed that the regiment should retire to their barracks and the people to their houses; but I kept the piquet to strengthen the guard: it was with great difficulty that the Lieut. Governor prevailed on the people to be quiet and retire; at last they all went off except about an hundred." This hundred were some of the most influential citizens, who volunteered to form a citizens' guard.

A justice's court was immediately held, and Capt. Preston was committed to prison at three o'clock A. M., and the eight soldiers early in the forenoon. At eleven o'clock, March 6th, a town meeting was held; many persons related what they knew of the proceedings of the past night; a committee of fifteen was appointed to wait upon Col. Dalrymple and "express to him the sentiments of the town, that it was impossible for the citizens and soldiers to live in safety together, and their fervent prayer for the immediate removal of the troops." An answer was received, "but it was not such as they desired, and in the afternoon seven of the previous fifteen, viz: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Wm. Molineux, Wm. Phipps, Joseph Warren, Joshua Henshaw and Samuel Pemberton were deputed with the following message: "It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the reply made to a vote of the inhabitants presented to his Hon. this morning is by no means satisfactory; and that nothing less will satisfy them than a total and immediate removal of the troops." Mr. Adams acted as chairman and discharged his duties with approved ability.

Col. Dalrymple was at the side of Lieut Gov. Hutchinson, at the head of the council; he at first assumed that he had no power to remove the troops, but Adams in a few words plainly showed to him that he had that power by the charter; he then consulted with the Col. in whispers; and the result was, that he would remove the 29th regiment, which had no part in the massacre; at that critical moment Adams stretched forth his arm as if it was upheld by the strength of thousands, and with energetic promptness and manly firmness said, "If

the Lieut. Gov. or Col. Dalrymple, or both together, have authority to remove one regiment, they have authority to remove two; and nothing short of the total evacuation of the town, by all the regular troops, will satisfy the public mind or preserve the peace of the province."

The officers, both civil and military, were abashed at the presence of this plain committee from a democratic assembly; they saw the imminent danger impending on refusing their request; they then lost, and fortunately lost, all their previous bombast and arrogance; their reliance on a standing army vanished before the undaunted, irresistible resolutions of unarmed citizens.

Hutchinson consulted with the council, who gave him unqualified advice to remove the troops out of town; and Col. Dalrymple, pledged his word of honor that the request of the town should be complied with as soon as practicable, and in two weeks they were all sent to Fort Independence.

The funeral solemnities which took place on the 8th of March, 1770, brought together a greater number of citizens than had ever assembled on any one occasion in America; the bodies of Attucks and Caldwell (both strangers) were borne from Faneuil Hall; young Maverick, aged 17, from his mother's house in Union street, and Gray from his brother's in Exchange street; the four hearses formed in State street and from thence the procession moved in columns of six deep, to the middle burying ground, where they were deposited in one grave.

At the subsequent trial of Capt. Preston and the soldiers, they were defended with great ability by John Adams and Josiah Quincy Jr. Esqs., who "in so doing, gave a proof of that elevated genuine courage, which ennobles human nature. For leaders on the patriotic side, the attempts, while the public were in a state of such high exasperation, to defend an officer who was accused of murdering their fellow citizens, required an effort of no ordinary mind: it was made successfully, and will ever hold a distinguished rank among those causes that adorn the profession of the law; in which a magnanimous, fearless advocate boldly espouses the side of the unfortunate, against the passions of the people, and hazards his own safety or fortune in the exertion." Capt. Preston was acquitted, as were also six of the soldiers. A verdict of man-

slaughter was brought in against the other two who were slightly branded and discharged. For thirteen years following, the 5th of March was commemorated by an oration, tolling of the bells, &c., &c.

The next case of collision with the government, was caused by the determination of the colonies to resist all taxation by the Crown.

Their resolve not to pay a tax on the especially obnoxious item of Tea, or to use it, if from Great Britain, continued in full force, though there was a considerable quantity of the article consumed here; much of it came from Holland at a less price than from England, and was generally smuggled.

The East India Co. ascertained that the net profit on Tea which might be used here would amount to nearly \$200,000 annually and obtained a license from the Crown, Aug. 20th, 1773, to export a quantity of the article to the colonies, free from any custom house duties there, but with an understanding that they would pay three pence per pound at the custom houses in the colonies. In pursuance of this arrangement, the ship *Dartmouth*, with 112 chests of Tea on board, was dispatched and arrived at Boston on Sunday, Nov. 28th.

The next morning, the following notice was circulated through the town:—

“Friends, Brethren, Countrymen,

That worst of plagues, the detested Tea, shipped for this port by the East India Company, has now arrived in this harbour. The hour of destruction, or manly opposition to the machinations of Tyranny, stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself and posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall, at nine o'clock, this day (at which time the bells will ring) to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration.

Boston, Nov. 29th, 1773.”

This notice brought together a vast concourse of the people of Boston and from the neighboring towns; Jonathan Williams, of Boston, was chosen moderator. The first vote was, “that the Tea should be returned to the place from whence it came, at all events;” so many persons had then collected that an adjournment to the Old South became necessary; then and there it was resolved, “that the Tea should not only

be sent back, but no duty should be paid thereon ;" then to give time to the consignees to prepare a communication to the assembled citizens, the meeting was adjourned to 3 P. M.; in the afternoon Capt. Hall, of the Dartmouth, and Francis Rotch, her owner, were sent for and charged not to land the Tea at their peril ; a watch of 25 persons under Capt. Edward Proctor, was set to prevent it landing during the night.

At a subsequent meeting, Capt. Hall and the owners and factors of the Dartmouth and the other vessels expected, were put under solemn injunction not to land a particle of the Tea. Capt. Ezekiel Cheever was appointed captain of the watch this night, and provision was made for a watch "the following nights until the vessels leave the harbour;" if the watch should be molested during the night, the bells were to be tolled, or if in the daytime they were to be rung, and six persons were deputed "to give notice to the country towns when they shall be required so to do on any important occasion."

It was also "Voted, that it is the determination of this body to carry their votes and resolutions into execution, at the risk of their lives and property." Provision being then made for the disposal of the expected vessels and thanks to their brethren from the neighboring towns, the meeting was dissolved.

Another ship, the Elinor, Capt. Bruce, arrived on the 1st of Dec., and shortly after the brig Beaver, Capt. Coffin, both with Tea on board.

No preparation having been made by the owners and consignees, in compliance with the demand of the people, for the departure of the vessels, an immense meeting was held at the Old South on Thursday, Dec. 16th, at which the owner of one of the vessels, stated that he could not obtain a clearance for his ship from the collector ; thereupon he was ordered to get his ship ready for sea at once, and they sent to the Governor demanding a permit for the vessel to pass the Castle. The Governor refused to grant the desired permit, and the reception, by the meeting of his refusal, occasioned the most violent confusion ; a person who was in the gallery, dressed like an Indian shouted at this junction the war cry of that people, and it was answered by about thirty persons at the door, disguised in like manner ; the meeting was dissolved in a twinkling of an eye and all rushed to Griffin's (Liverpo

wharf. The Indian-dressed individuals boarded the ships and in less than two hours, 240 chests and 100 half chest of Tea were staved and emptied into the dock. It was all done without any tumult and no damage made to the vessels or any other articles.

This act led to the determination by the King and Parliament, to subdue the town by force of arms, and the latter at once enacted the famous Boston Port bill, which closed the port of Boston to the ingress or egress of any vessels or goods, from and after June 1st. The bill received the King's signature March 31st, 1774.

Information of the passage of the act reached Boston on the 10th of May, and on the 13th, at a town meeting it was "Voted, that it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from G. B. and exportations to G. B. the same will prove the salvation of N. America and her liberties. On the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reason to fear, that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness and freedom." Ordered, "That this vote be transmitted by the moderator, to all our sister colonies, in the name and behalf of this town."

General Gage, the new Governor arrived the same day and proceeded to enforce the Port Bill by closing the Custom House on the first of June.

He was supported in his authority by eleven regiments of infantry and four companies of artillery. Five hundred of these troops were daily on duty, and though generally peaceable, were occasionally engaged in notorious acts, in which even some of the officers were involved. About this time, the friends of freedom in Boston, framed a *solemn league and covenant*, whereby all who signed it, bound themselves from henceforth, to suspend all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, until their just rights and privileges were restored and respected; this league was sent to every part of the province, and thousands signed their names to it, and faithfully complied with its obligations in despite of a proclamation from Gov. Gage, denouncing the authors of it, and cautioning all persons to beware of entering into this traitorous combination. On Sunday Feb. 20th, 1775, a detachment of

troops was sent to Salem, to take possession of some brass cannon there or in that neighborhood. They embarked in a transport, landed at Marblehead, and immediately took up their line of march to Salem; but as information had preceded them of their probable designs, the people had raised the draw of the bridge so that they could not advance any farther; the Commander desired that the draw might be let down, but that request was refused, saying that it was a private road and he had no authority to demand a passage that way; he then decided to ferry some few men over in gondolas, as two of that craft were on the river's bank, but the people scuttled them before he could effect his purpose; finally the officer said he must go over, and if the draw was let down so that he could pass, he pledged his honor that he would not go 30 rods beyond it, and then immediately return; they had been on the bridge then for an hour and a half, and every thing being secured, the people directed the draw to be lowered. The military passed over, marched a few rods leaving a party on the bridge for safety till they returned, which they did soon and with great expedition marched back again to Marblehead and re-embarked on board the transport between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening. This great expedition of the King's troops afforded much merriment for the wits of the day, and no little chagrin to the royalists.

The King's soldiers wreaked their vengeance on Thomas Ditson for this defeat. He was from Billerica for the purchase of a gun, and, supposing that a soldier would be likely to know where it could be purchased, he accosted one in the street, who beguiled him to his own quarters, and then pretended to sell him a gun for five dollars; on receiving the money, he set up a hue and cry that here was a rebel purchasing arms of a King's soldier and enticing him to desert. On this, Ditson was forcibly seized and hurried to the barracks: there they tarred and feathered him from head to foot and escorted him to Liberty Tree, Col. Nesbit commanding, and then set him free; the selectmen of Billerica demanded satisfaction of Gen. Gage for this outrage, but there is no information that any was given.

On the 11th of April official intelligence reached Gov. Gage that Massachusetts had been declared in a state of rebellion, and at the same time he received orders to seize cer-

tain of the popular leaders and send them to England for trial. These facts becoming known to the patriots, measures were at once taken to place those persons referred to in the orders of the Governor beyond the reach of his authority. This was quietly and effectually done and no trouble was experienced on that score.

For several months then past, there had been an association, chiefly of mechanics in Boston, as a committee, for the purpose of watching the movements of the British. Towards spring they frequently took turns, two and two, to watch the soldiers, patrolling the streets all night: about 12 o'clock on the 15th of April they observed that the boats of the transports were all launched and under the sterns of the men-of-war; and the grenadiers and light infantry were all off from duty: on Tuesday the 18th, the light infantry and grenadiers were on Boston common at half-past 10 P. M. Col. Francis Smith with about 800 soldiers embarked in boats and landed at Lechmere's point in Cambridge, and took up their line of march from thence about 12 o'clock.

The object of his expedition was for the destruction of war-like stores in Concord; profound secrecy had been observed in the camp, but information of their movements had preceded them to Concord. Lexington is 12 miles N. West from Boston, and Concord 18 miles in the same direction; the British arrived in Lexington at the dawn of day when they heard the unexpected sound of a drum there beating to arms, and they soon came in sight of an American company of about 60 men paraded in posture of defiance.

The British troops were halted at about 100 rods distance; ordered to load, double their ranks, and march at double quick time. The Lexington company were now commanded to load with ball; to stand their ground but not to fire unless they were attacked. They heard the order of the British officer to them, to disperse, but they did not move; heard his command to fire; and receiving it unhurt, stood their ground, till another discharge proved fatal to several of their number; when most of them returned the fire and then dispersed in various directions; the British formed on Lexington common, fired off a volley, gave three cheers, and after a short halt, resumed their march for Concord where they arrived at about 9 o'clock, A. M.

The main body was here set to searching for warlike stores, and a detachment was sent forward to secure the bridge at the north part of the town ; information of their design had reached Concord early in the morning, but of the fracas in Lexington they had not heard, so they made no attack on the British troops, lest they should be considered aggressors. The British on approaching a party at the bridge opened a fire upon them, killing and wounding several ; the fire was returned with some damage to the troops. The detachment soon after joined the main body, and all prepared at 12 o'clock to return to Boston, they having partially effected their object in the destruction of some stores and provisions.

But in place of the high and lofty confidence with which they wheeled into the streets of Concord, they left with faces anxiously directed to the surrounding heights, which indicated a consciousness of the dangers they were exposed to on the long road before them ; and their apparent apprehensions were not groundless, for as soon as their return march commenced, a fire was opened on them from a barn, and as they advanced, volley succeeded volley, and musket echoed musket from behind every cover that offered to the yeomanry a shelter ; at first these assailants were little regarded ; a brisk charge and a smart fire, never failing to disperse them ; but the alarm of the preceding night had gathered the people from a large extent of country, to the assistance of their friends.

There was no order and no concert among the Americans ; each party as it arrived, dashed into the affray, hanging on the skirts of the troops or making spirited though ineffectual efforts to stop their progress ; on either side of the highway, along the margin of every wood or orchard ; in the open field ; from every house or barn or cover in sight, the flash of firearms was to be seen ; and the shouts of the British were more feeble at every sound ; the utmost confusion seized their ranks ; they began to run ; the officers attempted to form them, but to no purpose ; their confusion increased ; at last, after passing Lexington village, the officers gained their front, charged bayonet, and told them if they advanced they should die ; upon this they tried to form under a pretty heavy fire from the Americans ; they must no doubt have soon surrendered, had they not then been reinforced with a thousand men, under Brig. Gen. Lord Percy, with two field-pieces.

The Americans gave way as the two detachments joined and the artillery being opened upon them; the troops here halted to rest for half an hour; but the instant the guns were limbered, and the line of march resumed, balls flew from every quarter with redoubled animation; at almost every step of the retreating troops, they met with a new cluster of enemies annoying them till they reached Charlestown neck, at 7 P. M.

Gen. Percy took his station at Bunker Hill. The man-of-war boats were here first employed in removing the wounded, and after that some of the troops: fresh soldiers were sent over to stand guard during the night, and the next day the remaining forces were all returned to Boston; the loss of Americans was 49 killed, 3 missing and 36 wounded; and of the British 73 killed, 26 missing, 174 wounded.

The account of this transaction spread with great rapidity, and in the course of two days, so large a number of provincial militia was collected in this vicinity that the British officers acknowledged themselves "fairly blocked up in Boston."

At this period the situation of the people of Boston was deplorable in the extreme; all intercourse with the country ceased, and the citizens and troops were reduced to the necessity of subsisting on the provisions then on hand. At a town-meeting held on the 22d of April, the Governor proposed to permit such of the citizens to leave town as would surrender their arms. This proposition was accepted and many persons deposited their arms at the place appointed; but the Governor perceiving that by the departure of the citizens he was depriving himself of the best security from destruction, found a pretext for detaining the largest number, and compelled the few he did let go, to leave in town their most valuable effects.

Towards the end of May, Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrived with large reinforcements to Gov. Gage, who now prepared to act with more vigor. On the 12th of June he issued a proclamation of pardon to all persons except *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*; he also proclaimed martial law throughout the colony. His troops were eager for a fight with the "rebels" in the open field, that they might redeem their reputation, which had become so sadly tarnished

in the invariable defeats they had sustained, in the small skirmishes which were constantly occurring in the vicinity.

They were soon to have the opportunity. Meanwhile news arrived that the Americans had attacked the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and were completely successful: these items added not a little to the exultation of the Provincials and the heart-burnings of the British.

The American army consisted of about 15,000 men, under Gen. Artemas Ward. Information being conveyed to the officers, that the British intended posting themselves on Bunker Hill, it was immediately resolved to make an effort to defeat their design. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, 1775, orders were issued for a detachment of 1,000 men to march to Charlestown and entrench themselves on that Hill. Just before 9 o'clock they started from Cambridge, and marched to *Breed's Hill*, situated on the eastern part of the Peninsula, nearest to Boston; for by some mistake, this hill was marked for the entrenchment, instead of Bunker Hill. The works were commenced to be thrown up at 12 o'clock; and by dawn of day they had formed a redoubt 8 rods square; at this time a heavy cannonade was opened on them from the Glasgow man-of-war; from a battery on Copp's Hill, at the north part of Boston, and from five other British craft, which soon joined their force by water.

The American forces were solely composed of infantry; the Massachusetts men in the fort were under Col. Prescott, who had the supervision of the whole; the eastern part of the Hill by troops from Connecticut, under Gen. Putnam; and the New Hampshire militia under Gen. Stark. An incessant shower of shot and bombs was rained upon the Hill from daylight, yet the Americans continued their labor till they had thrown up breast-works on the eastern side of the redoubt, towards the bottom of the Hill; but at last were compelled to desist, from the intolerable fire of the enemy. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, a number of British troops from Boston landed at Moreton's Point, a little eastward of the Hill; they formed into a brigade, and remained there till another detachment arrived; having sent out large flank guards, they commenced a slow march towards the Hill; at this instant, smoke and flames issued from the buildings in Charlestown, fired by the remorseless enemy.

The provincials on the Hill waited impatiently for the attack of the British forces, and reserved their fire till they came within 10 or 12 rods; they then commenced a furious discharge of musketry; this at once arrested their advancing steps: they returned the fire, but without approaching any nearer; they then retreated in disorder and with great precipitation to the place of landing, some seeking refuge in their boats. The British officers were observed running to them, and make use of the most passionate gestures, and pushing the men forward with their swords; at length they rallied, but marched up with apparent reluctance towards the entrenchment, the Americans reserving their fire till they came within 5 or 6 rods, when they again put the King's troops to flight, running for their boats in the greatest confusion. Again their officers were obliged to use most powerful exertions to rally them for a third attack; at last they formed once more, and having brought some cannon to bear, and raked the inside of the breast-work from one end to the other; the provincials retreated to their little redoubt; the regulars now made strenuous efforts; the fire from their ships and batteries, and from their cannon in front of their column, was now redoubled; the officers in the rear-ranks were seen goading on their men, and at last they attacked the redoubt on three sides at one time.

The breast-work on the outside of the fort was abandoned; the ammunition of the Americans was expended, and few of their guns had bayonets. The word "retreat" was given by Col. Prescott, after the redoubt was half filled with the regulars; the provincials keeping them at bay with the butts of their muskets. The retreat of this band of brave men would have been effectually cut off, had the flanking part of the enemy, which was to have come up on the north of the redoubt, not been kept in check by a party of the provincials, who fought with bravery and perseverance, and kept that part of the enemy down on the beach; the engagement of these two forces continued with the utmost vigor; the English evinced a courage worthy of a better cause, but all their efforts could not drive the provincials from their ground until their main body had left the hill; when this was effected, they then retreated with more regularity than could have been expected of men who had been but a short time under

discipline, and the mass of whom had never before seen an engagement.

In this retreat the provincial forces had to pass over Charlestown Neck, which was most effectually raked and swept on every part by cannon balls, grape-shot and bombs from the Glasgow man-of-war and from two floating batteries. The incessant fire across the neck had prevented large reinforcements from reaching the hill during the day, and it was feared that the retreat of the Americans would be cut off by it, but they passed over with little or no damage.

The British took possession of the same Hill which furnished them so advantageous a retreat on their flight from the battle in Concord.

The loss on the American side of this day's battle according to an exact return was 145 killed and missing, and 304 wounded; 30 of the first were taken prisoners. The loss of the British according to the official returns was 225 killed, amongst them 19 officers and 828 wounded including 70 officers.

Among the slain on the provincials' roll, was Major Gen. Joseph Warren, a man who was a favorite with the people for his many manly virtues, and whose memory will be cherished by Americans for the patriotic principles he avowed and lived up to. His age was 35.

After the battle of Bunker Hill, Boston was effectually guarded and brought into a state of siege. No provisions were allowed to enter, and both troops and inhabitants were reduced to great necessities, and the breaking out of the small pox added to the general wretchedness. Such was the scarcity of fuel during the following winter, that the Old North Meeting House and more than one hundred other large wooden buildings were taken down and distributed for firewood. The Old South Church was transformed into a riding school and Hollis Street, Brattle Street, the West and the First Baptist Meeting-houses were occupied as hospitals or barracks for the troops. The soldiers amused themselves one day during the winter by cutting down the Liberty Tree, which was prized so highly by the citizens.

General George Washington having been appointed by the general Continental Congress to be Commander-in-chief of the army, took command of the Americans at Cambridge, July

2d, 1777, and at about the same time, General Gage resigned his command and returned to England, leaving General Howe



THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

in his place, in command of the British. Early in the spring, General Washington, who was resolved to drive the British out of Boston, and to that end had accumulated about twenty thousand men, determined to take possession of Dorchester heights, where he could overawe the Castle, the troops in Boston and the ships in the harbor; and if the British should attempt to drive him from thence, it would produce a general action with the two armies, when four thousand men from Cambridge were to attack Boston. To conceal his designs from the enemy, a heavy bombardment was commenced on the town and British lines on the evening of March the 2d, and continued on the two following nights. On the night of the 4th, immediately after the firing commenced, a large detachment from Roxbury under the command of Gen. Thomas, took silent possession of the Heights. The ground was extremely hard and frozen, but the air was tolerably mild, and

by working with all diligence breast-works were so far raised by morning as to shield them from the shot of the enemy.



BRATTLE STREET CHURCH.

When the British at the break of dawn discovered the American troops in a Fort on Dorchester point, their astonishment was in the extreme, and it gave them the *sine qua non* alternative of abandoning the town, or of dislodging the provincial troops. Gen. Howe immediately decided on the latter, and five regiments with light infantry and grenadiers, amounting in all to about two thousand men, were apportioned for that hazardous enterprize, and embarked for Castle Island and the harbor for the attack ; but a tremendous storm set in at night, rendering the execution of their plans impossible. They held a council of war the next morning and decided that the town must be evacuated for their own safety. A fortnight elapsed before that could be accomplished ; in all which time the fortifications of the Americans were extending and strengthening. On the morning of March 17th, the

British discovered a breast-work that had been thrown up in the night on Nook's-Hill, Dorchester, which perfectly commanded Boston Neck and the south part of Boston. They then realized that "delays were dangerous." By 4 o'clock in the morning, the King's troops with all who embraced the royal cause began to embark, and before 10 o'clock the whole were under sail bidding a melancholy and final adieu to all their greatness in these parts.

As the rear of the army left Boston, Gen. Washington marched triumphantly in, and was gratefully received as a deliverer. The number of the enemy was about 10,000. They left their barracks standing, and a number of cannon spiked; four large iron-sea mortars, and stores to the value of £30,000. They demolished the Castle and knocked off the cannon trunions. A detachment of the fleet remained blockading the harbor, to execute the Port Bill. On the 14th of June, a strong force went down from Boston and made so effectual an attack on them, as compelled them to leave the station for Halifax; but had the wind continued from the eastward they must inevitably have soon surrendered.

Several British transports arrived at different times during a few weeks afterwards not knowing the important change of circumstances; and surrendered about 500 prisoners of war.

Immediately after the departure of the British, the inhabitants of Boston returned to their homes, and on the 29th of March, a regular meeting was held for the choice of town officers. At a subsequent meeting in May for the choice of Representatives, it was unanimously resolved, to advise their Representatives "that, if the honorable Continental Congress, should, for the safety of the colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, would solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure."

The declaration of Independence was made public at Boston on the 18th day of July, 1776, with great parade and exultation. From this time forth Boston ceased to be the seat of war, though it continued liberal both of men and money for its support. It remained firm in its determination to make no terms with Great Britain, unaccompanied with an acknowledgement of independence. But the intelligence of peace, which was received on the 23d of April, 1783, called

forth the most lively demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. The adoption of the Federal Constitution was equally an occasion of rejoicing, and was celebrated by a numerous procession, composed of all classes and trades, with appropriate badges.

The history of Boston up to this period, belongs to the history of the province and of the whole country. This was owing to the prominent position occupied by Boston in the affairs of the colony, and to the spirit of her citizens. It requires no uncommon sagacity to perceive, upon retrospection, the wisdom and nobleness of those principles of conduct which always directed our fathers from the first settlement of the province, or to estimate the abundant reward of those virtues; neither will it be difficult to understand how well they were suited, under the blessing of God, to constitute the permanent basis of the soundest social polity, and of general and individual happiness.

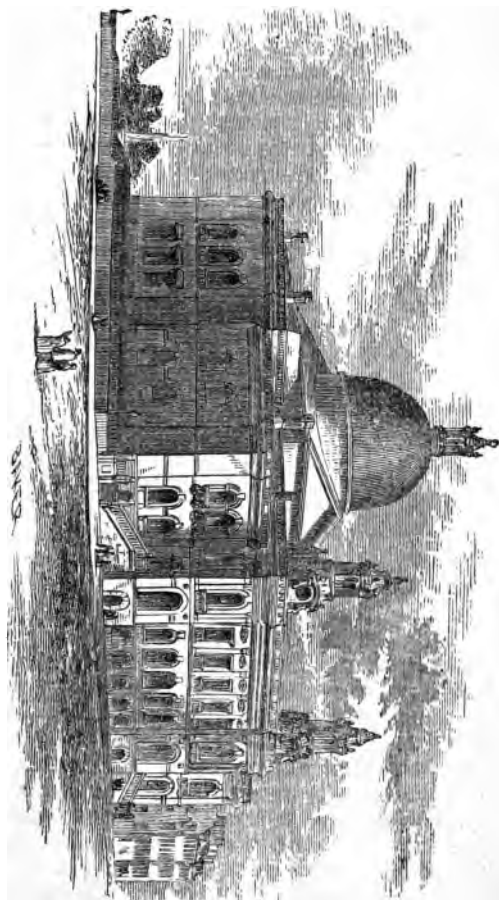
While we are inspired with sentiments of devout gratitude to those who have preceded us, for the works they have left behind them, of which we are reaping the mighty benefits, we cannot but entertain an equally devout hope that we may be so guided and governed by their great examples, as to preserve a state of constant progress, and to continue faithful to that honor.

The successful issue of the Revolution having secured that independence and stability for which Boston had contended from its first foundation, and removed all apprehensions of their being again disturbed, the energies of the people were hereafter chiefly devoted to the labors of peace, to the improvement of those advantages of situation and government, which held out to them the highest prospects. Our history then is henceforward confined to events of merely local interest.

The first public enterprise of importance in Boston, after the restoration of peace, was the building of a bridge to Charlestown over Charles River. An act of incorporation was granted March 9th, 1785, and the bridge was completed and opened for travel on the 17th of June, 1786. The event was celebrated by a dinner, a procession and a salute of thirteen guns, so highly was the work appreciated by the citizens.

Cambridge Bridge was finished in 1793, Old South Boston

THE STATE HOUSE FROM MT. VERNON STREET.



Bridge (now Federal St. Bridge) in 1805, Cragie's Bridge in 1809 and the Mill Dam in 1821; thus furnishing avenues out of the city in all directions. In 1795, the town purchased of Gov. Hancock's heirs the land on which the State House stands, and transferred it to the commonwealth. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with great ceremony on the 4th of July, by the Governor, assisted by the Grand Master and other officers of the Masonic Lodges.

The building is 153 feet front-length and 61 deep; it appears externally, to be of two stories. The basement 20 feet high, and the principal story 30 feet; this on the centre front, is continued with an attic 60 feet front-length and 20 feet high, covered with a pediment; over which is a dome 50 feet diameter and 30 feet high, terminating with a circular look-out-house-lantern which is capped with a gilded cone. The basement story is finished in a plain neat manner with a wing on each side of the centre compartments, 39 1-2 feet front-length; the centre building is 94 feet, from which in front, it has a projection of 14 feet, supported by 7 arches; affording support to eight corinthian stone columns of thirty feet in length, thereby forming a beautiful verandah or walk. The corner-stone is laid 100 feet above the waters, and the cone being 250 feet, makes it the most prominent object on approaching the "village," by water or land in every direction; and from its lantern, which is reached by 170 steps, one of the most beautiful panoramas in the world presents itself to the eye. On the east, the spacious bay of the State and city, with its variegated shipping, watercraft and steamboats; its hundred Islands and Rocks; the country around filling up the rest of the circle, with cultivated farms, hamlets, cottages, splendid buildings and country seats, rivers and ponds diversifying the scene. On the north is Charlestown; the Navy Yard, Bunker Hill Monument, Medford, &c.; on the north-west, the city of Cambridge with its many University Halls; its superb and capacious Library building; Astronomical Observatory, Botanic Garden, &c.; Watertown and Brighton in the west and south-west; —the city of Roxbury, Dorchester and Milton with its ever blue-encircled hills in the south; with Braintree and Quincy on the south-east; —add to which, six railroads and seven bridges from Boston, penetrating the adjacent country in every direction, rivals that most splendid

of all panoramas, of nature combined with art, which travellers have so much lauded in past years as in the Bay of Naples. This sight is to be seen from the balcony at the top of the dome, free for all visitors who sign their names in a book kept for that purpose, at the foot of the stairway in the eastern wing.

The first cost of the building was \$133,333.33, but this sum has been greatly augmented by enlargements and improvements from time to time. We give a view of its present appearance with the addition of turrets which at one time it was proposed to erect. It was first occupied in June 1798. And here it seems proper to introduce a view of the old "Hancock House" which stands near the State House and



RESIDENCE OF GOV. HANCOCK.

has been preserved by the heirs, as nearly as possible, externally, to appear the same as when inhabited by its original owner, the patriot and statesman, Gov. John Hancock. It is one of the old landmarks and is eagerly sought out by strangers, in whose eyes it possesses as much interest as almost any other attraction in our city; while the citizens regard it with veneration, thankful that the restless spirit of improvement has still left them that to reverence.

The numerous and wide-spread improvements made by the Bostonians can but be briefly mentioned in this work; but they were important, and manifested a most commendable public spirit in the inhabitants. The *first block* of buildings erected, was the range called the "Tontine" in Franklin

street. Up to the year 1792, it had been a slough or quagmire and to build there was deemed quixotic. It was first devised and laid out as a garden ; in the garden was a fish pond, formed and stocked with gold and silver fish by its owner, Joseph Barrell.

A number of persons afterwards associated together and made investments for building, and petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was refused. They persisted however, and on the 8th day of August 1793, laid the corner stone for the two crescent rows of 16 buildings each and three stories in height.

The second row of brick buildings erected in Boston, was on the west side of Court St., between Howard St. and Bowdoin Square, in 1800, and called West Row.—South Row next to the Old South Church, was built at the same time ; and the North Row on the west side of Fish (North) St., in 1802 ; and about that time four buildings next the Park St. Church were erected. By the fall of 1804, the houses at the corner of Park and Beacon Sts. were built.—Hamilton Place in 1806.—Bumstead Place immediately after.—Pinckney, Hancock and Myrtle Sts. and the whole extent of Mount Vernon, which in 1799 presented a repulsive dreary waste, on which only three decent houses were to be seen, were soon covered with extensive ranges of handsome and fashionable blocks of dwelling houses. In 1806, that part of the “village” had become the residence of many wealthy and prominent families. Beacon-hill and all the eminences west of it were levelled, and the substracted earth used to fill up the mill-pond, where the Eastern Depot is now located. This was done by the “Boston Mill Corporation,” incorporated March 9th, 1804 ; and certain associated persons were incorporated as the “Pond Street Corporation,” for making a street (Endicott) across the mill-pond from Middle (Hanover) St. to the old Charlestown Bridge, March 11th, 1802, a distance of 1980 feet. Charlestown St. was soon after made ; and with astonishing rapidity that whole area of 42 acres of made land, was covered with work shops and dwellings. About this time Copp’s Hill was being razed and brick buildings erected in Lynn (Commercial) St. Those were the principal improvements going on at the north part of the town. Sundry persons associated for building a street under the title of the

"Broad St. Association," and were incorporated Feb. 11th, 1805; and while this was progressing, another company projected and finished India Wharf. India St. from India Wharf to the head of Long Wharf with the stores on it were ready for occupancy in 1807, '8 & '9. The range of four story stores from State St. to Purchase, on the west side of Broad St. a distance of 1473 feet was quickly completed; Central Wharf was built in 1816; 1240 feet in length by 150 in breadth, having 54 stores on it. In the centre building is a spacious Hall which has been used as a Chapel for the benefit of seamen, over which is a furnished observatory.

While these great works were progressing, Mr. Cotting, the eminent projector of many of them, was planning Market (Cornhill) St. In 1817 a block of stores was erected on each side; the north side being 432 feet and the south 436 feet in length, on a curved line. They were the first buildings with granite pillars, united to brick walls, erected in the "village." In 1819 Brattle St. was opened, and a block of elegant four story houses built with granite front on its north line, being the first built of stone. Fort Hill was put in good shape, and the town lots there, sold for dwelling-house lots and called Washington Place, surrounding a fenced-in green plat 200 feet in diameter, ornamented with trees. North Russell, Vine and Poplar Sts. and the neighborhood of the Mass. Hospital nearly to Cragie's Bridge, which had been marsh and pasture ground, or improved only for Rope-walks, was converted into good building lots and was soon covered with substantial houses; Beacon street presented a busy scene of building elegant private single houses, according to the taste of the owners; and Colonnade Row on the east of the Common, in 1811, presented an elegant and imposing range of 24 buildings of an uniform size and style. Besides many courts, rows, squares, and places, comprising from 6 to 12 buildings each, were erected in various parts of the town about that time.

The Custom House in Custom House St., 60 feet square, of two stories, the lower part of stone and the upper part brick, with a colonnade 60 feet long and 10 feet deep, supported by 10 granite columns of the Doric order 14 feet in length; the front crowned with a pediment, on the top of which is a spread Eagle. The basement and first story, for storing

goods, and some tenements for the house-keeper and under officers; the upper story contains 6 rooms 20 feet high, in which the affairs of the concern are transacted. It cost about \$30,000; this building has been vacated and a removal made to the elegant and costly granite pillared, new Custom House, at the head of Long Wharf. The accompanying engraving is a good representation of the new Custom House.



THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

We come now to speak of Boston as a city. In 1822, an act of the Legislature was passed, conferring upon Boston the name and privileges of a city. This change had not been brought about without opposition. Six ineffectual attempts had been made at various times by a portion of the citizens for a charter government with city powers for the town of Boston; the first attempt was in 1651; the second in 1708, when most of the principal inhabitants were in favor of the project; but the people adopted the opinion of a person who closed his objections to the charter, by saying: "*It is a whelp now. It will be a lion by-and-by, knock it on the head!*" The third attempt occurred in 1784; the fourth in 1785; the fifth in 1792, and the sixth in 1804. These repeated trials, ever ending in a rejection of the proposed charter, put to sleep the plan for many years, but at length on the 4th of March 1822, by a majority of 916, the people

oted to accept a *City Charter*, which fact was announced in proclamation from the Governor the 7th of that month.

According to the letter of the charter the selectmen divided the town into twelve wards, with as near an equal number of inhabitants in each, as could be conveniently collected, and the various parties proceeded to organize and officer the wards; there was no very great difficulty in finding candidates for all the offices where there were duplicates; for each of the political parties were to share, and balance the scale; but that of Mayor, was alone, solus; and could not be divided. Messrs. H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy and Thomas L. Winthrop were candidates for the Mayoralty, and resulted in not electing either. On the 16th of April the Hon. John Phillips was chosen Mayor by nearly a unanimous vote.

The first of May was named in the charter as the political birth-day of the city government, and great preparations were made in Faneuil Hall for inducting the Mayor and other officers in their new stations. Two of the galleries were filled with ladies, and the hall in all its parts crammed to excess. The Rev. Dr. Baldwin addressed the throne of grace with prayer. Chief Justice Parker administered the oaths of allegiance and of office to the Mayor elect, who qualified the Aldermen and members of the Common Council.—The chairman (Mr. E. Williams) of the selectmen, then addressed the new officers, and delivered to the Mayor the city charter, enclosed in a superb silver vase and the ancient act for incorporating Boston as a town, nearly two centuries previous, with the books of its records. The Mayor replied with judicious remarks on the past government and its having safely and prosperously protected the citizens under its canopy; and on the subject of a change in the form of it, he observed, that if the charter as then granted by the legislature was not perfect in all its developments for the best rules to meet the hearty co-operation and approbation of the citizens, that on a little experience of its details and provisions, whatever may be found wanting would be speedily supplied from the great fountain of the delegated wisdom of the people. After the address, the boards withdrew, and in convention elected Samuel F. McCleary, city clerk.

In 1823, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., was elected Mayor

of the city with a plurality over Hon Geo. Blake of 325 votes, and in 1824 he was re-elected by almost a unanimous vote of the citizens; and this became a pretty busy year for that gentleman's talents, ingenuity, foresight and perseverance. The bold and public vices of a certain large section of the city, he placed under the bans of law and order. Many of the crooked ways and roads of the city he made straight; and all of them were cleared of rubbish, inconvenient nuisances and dirt; and the great achievement for building a city Market House was arranged. The corner stone laid on the 27th of April, 1825, and completed in 1827, of two



FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

stories; 535 feet 9 inches front length. The ground floor under the title of City Market, and the story above as Quincy Hall.^o

Mr. Quincy having been elected Mayor for six successive terms, during which time he had contributed essentially to many necessary reforms, was finally succeeded in 1829, by Hon. Harrison Gray Otis.

It is a fortunate circumstance in the history of Boston, that at the outset of her municipal career, she was governed by men of such great talents and such untiring industry. The names of Phillips and Quincy, Otis, Lyman and Eliot

^o During Mr. Quincy's first year in office, the organization of the city government was changed from May to the first Monday of January in each year.

will ever be regarded by her citizens as worthy of all honor; and indeed, in no slight degree are they indebted to them for the proud position which Boston occupies to-day. But not to them alone must her prosperity be attributed. To the industry, the intelligence, the honor and the sagacity, (characteristics as applicable to-day as ever,) of her people, to these must we look for the source of her marvelous progress. And what have they accomplished? With a population in 1810 of 33,787, in fifty years they have increased to nearly 180,000. Her industry permeates every branch of traffic known to civilized humanity. The science, the arts, commerce and manufactures in all their diversifications command to a greater or less degree the attention of her citizens; while their tireless enterprize is continually opening new streams of local and natural wealth.

Mr. Otis served as Mayor of the city for three years, and was succeeded by Charles Wells for two years. The following is a complete list of the Mayors with their length of time in office respectively:

- 1822—John Phillips—one year.
- 1823—Josiah Quincy—six years.
- 1829—Harrison Gray Otis—three years.
- 1832—Charles Wells—two “
- 1834—Theodore Lyman, Jr.—two “
- 1836—Samuel T. Armstrong—one “
- 1837—Samuel A. Eliot—three “
- 1840—Jonathan Chapman—three “
- 1843—Martin Brimmer—two “
- 1845—Thomas A. Davis—one “
- 1846—Josiah Quincy, Jr.—three “
- 1849—John P. Bigelow—three “
- 1852—Benjamin Seaver—two “
- 1854—Jerome V. C. Smith—two “
- 1856—Alexander H. Rice—two “
- 1858—Frederick W. Lincoln—three “
- 1861—Joseph M. Wightman—

Under the administration of these gentlemen Boston has continued her upward and onward career. Many improvements have been introduced combining both the useful and the beautiful.

But the great work, which has benefitted Boston more

than any other is the great aqueduct leading from Long Pond or rather Lake Cochituate, in Natick, and supplying bountifully the whole city and some of the suburbs with pure sweet soft water. A brief description of the proceedings connected with this work will be found instructive.

Previous to the introduction of Cochituate water, the inhabitants depended entirely upon wells and the Boston Aqueduct Company for their supply. This company obtained their water from Jamaica Pond, about four miles from the city. The maximum rate of supply from this source was 50,000 gallons a day, and the greatest height to which it could be raised in the city above tide-water, was 49 feet.

The supply from this source ultimately became liable to very grave objections. It was inadequate in quantity to the wants of a large and rapidly increasing population. It was at the same time ungrateful to many tastes, and was denounced as unwholesome. At the same time the supply from this quarter, such as it was, extended only to a few portions of the city.

Impressed with the necessity of adopting and executing some efficient measure for the relief of the public need, in the spring of the year 1834 the City Council passed a vote for the appointment of a committee, with authority to cause a survey to be made by competent persons for the purpose of ascertaining whether a steady and copious supply of pure and soft water could be obtained; also what would be the requisite cost of introducing such supply into the city, and that the committee report to the City Council the result of the survey as soon as completed.

Loammi Baldwin, Esq., a distinguished engineer, was appointed to make the survey and report upon the subject. On the 1st of October, the same year, he presented the result of his examinations in a lucid and able report. He recorded his opinion in favor of bringing in a supply of water from Farm and Shakum Ponds in Framingham, together with incidental ones dependent on them, and from Long Pond in Natick. These ponds cover an area of eight hundred and eighty-five acres. He proposed to bring the water in a close stone aqueduct to a reservoir in Roxbury, two and three quarter miles from the city of Boston, and one hundred and ten feet above marsh level.

The distance from the nearest waters of these ponds to the proposed reservoir was stated to be twenty-two miles. The cost was calculated at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the daily quantity to be delivered by the aqueduct was estimated at five millions of gallons.

After a lengthy and tedious contest among the people, this plan was finally adopted in 1845. The Legislature was applied to and granted the necessary authority for carrying it into execution. The city government lost no time in availing itself of the powers thus obtained. An energetic organization was made under the provisions of the Act; an efficient Board of Water Commissioners was appointed, and after the completion of the requisite examinations, surveys and estimates, the ceremony of breaking ground was performed near the pond in Wayland, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, and attended with imposing formalities, on the 20th day of August, 1846. The fortunate principal actor in this memorable and pleasant scene was His Honor, Josiah Quincy, Jr., mayor of Boston, who on the occasion announced the new name of the body of water which had been chosen and purchased as the fountain of future supply to the inhabitants of Boston. The new name was LAKE COCHITUATE.

After this, the work was pressed forward with great energy, and in twenty-six months after the ceremony of breaking ground was performed, on the 12th of October, 1848, the water was let into the brick aqueduct on the Lake, and was suffered to flow down to the Brookline reservoir, at a quarter past nine in the evening. The first current consequently flowed through the aqueduct, a distance of nearly fifteen miles, in about ten hours and a half.

On Saturday, the 14th, the water of the aqueduct was admitted to one of the main pipes, leading from the reservoir in Brookline to the city. It was the thirty inch pipe which leads directly to the reservoir on Beacon hill. The pipe was closed by a stop-cock, near the fountain basin on the Common, at a distance from the Brookline reservoir of about twenty-three thousand feet. The capacity of this section of pipe is by computation about one hundred and thirteen thousand cubic feet, or eight hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The water was let into it, through the small conduit which leads along the north bank of the reservoir to the gate-house, at

eleven o'clock, by a current, computed from the height on the overfall, of seventeen cubic feet a second. This current was after a short time reduced, so that the pipe might fill more gradually. The air cocks, as well as discharge places for water along the line, were opened, until the current reached the several points, and were then closed.

The city authorities appointed Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1858, as the time for celebrating the great event of the formal introduction of the water of the Lake into the city. They invited the different societies, the citizens generally, and distinguished persons from abroad, to participate in the ceremonies of the great water festival. It was an occasion of great interest and attracted the largest crowd ever assembled within the city limits. The work has proved a grand success, justifying the highest hopes of the projectors in its exhaustless supply, and affording at the same time a proud monument to the architectural skill of the builders. Since its completion, but one disaster of importance has befallen it.

On the 29th of March, 1859, the aqueduct at its connection with the pipes crossing Charles River, on the westerly side in Needham, gave way early in the morning, and the great volume of water which was passing through the same, in a very short time produced the most destructive havoc upon the premises,—carrying pipes, gravel, brick and stone masonry and other materials away, and precipitating them into Charles River, choking up its current, and causing it to overflow its banks and throw back water upon the meadows and mills above. The sight of this devastating outbreak was truly appalling. A young man named Ware, living near at hand, had the presence of mind to mount and ride with all speed to the Lake to apprise Mr. Knowlton of the breach; and the water was instantly turned off, so that in probably two hours from its occurrence the water ceased to flow injuriously at the breach. This prompt and highly meritorious act of young Mr. Ware, by which further incalculable injury was seasonably prevented, was deemed worthy of special notice, and was rewarded by the gift of a gold watch and chain.

By this untoward occurrence the stone gate-house and near 100 feet of the brick conduit were carried away, and with

several of the connecting pipes, were precipitated into the river to the distance of from 75 to 150 feet. What was the cause of this occurrence is only matter of conjecture, as all the traces of weakness and of failure were entirely obliterated in the accompanying ruin.

Though the gap was truly frightful, and the work of repair was impeded by a violent rain storm, yet the work was commenced and prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and by as many men as could work to advantage, both by day and by night. It was by no means an easy task to find in a village like that the shelter and the food necessary for the comfort and supply of so many workmen; and it became necessary to send many into the city at night, and to return there in the morning. There was found to be on hand a stock of both 36 and 30-inch pipes, sufficient to connect the old pipes in the valley with the new gate-house, now to be constructed far inward from its former position. Had this not been the case, it is quite problematical how long the breach would have remained open before new pipes could have been cast and inserted. It seems as if great suffering must have occurred in such circumstances. Such was the speed, activity, skill and strength applied to this work, that on Saturday evening, April 2d. (within five days and four nights,) connection was made through one of the pipes, and on the following night through another, and on the following Thursday through the last.

This was a consummation exceedingly creditable to those having charge of the work, and whose eyes were ever watchful during its progress.

The whole expense of what was done at the valley, adding nothing for the value of the new pipe, was \$15,380.73.

We have now brought our Sketches of Boston down to the present day, and here we beg to suggest to the reader a moment's reflection upon the great changes and improvements which seem to mark our age as one of the most favored in history. The rapid increase of Boston in wealth, population, and all the elements of greatness, reminds us that no small portion of the benefits of this favored age has fallen to our share. When the first bridge to South Boston was built, that whole peninsular contained but ten families, and now it numbers the population of a small city. In 1831, there was

but a single family on Noddle's Island, East Boston ; it now contains nearly nineteen thousand inhabitants.

Both these parts of the city are in the most flourishing condition, and share largely in the general prosperity. When justice is done to South Boston, by a judicious improvement, which will confer upon it a portion of the water advantages to which East Boston owes its more rapid gain, South Boston will also become the seat of commerce as well as of manufactures.

And here we close our history. Brief and unsatisfactory as it is, so pregnant is it of noble teachings and precious maxims that none can peruse it without benefit. If it teaches anything, it is that implicit obedience to law is, in a republican community, the only security for life and property ; that the Union of these States is the most important element in our commercial prosperity ; and apart from those personal interests which must, more or less, influence the conduct of all men, we find the strongest inducements to the support of our commercial prosperity in this consideration,—that commerce is the human instrument which, above all others, has been employed by the Creator of the Universe in promoting the physical, moral and intellectual advancement of mankind.

In the following pages the reader will find some account of the Churches, Schools and other public buildings and institutions of our city.

CHURCHES OF BOSTON.

The FIRST CHURCH in Boston was established on the 27th day of August, 1630, by about one hundred men and women, among whom were Gov. Winthrop and a number of other distinguished men of the colony. Their first meeting house was on State street ; the second was built in Cornhill and burnt Oct. 2d 1711. Their present meeting-house is on Chauncey street and was built in 1808.

Present Pastor, Rev. Rufus Ellis.

The SECOND CHURCH formed in Boston, and now worshipping in Bedford street, was gathered in 1650. Their first edifice was built in North Square in 1649, burnt in 1676, rebuilt in

1677, and torn down for fuel by order of the British General Howe, 1775. It was then called the Old North. The building now represented was dedicated Nov. 10, 1852. In 1845 the Society sold a new Church built by them to the First Methodist Church, and in 1850, purchased a Chapel in Freeman place, and soon afterwards purchased the above edifice.

Present Pastor, Rev. Chandler Robbins.

THE OLD SOUTH* is the oldest of the Orthodox Congregational churches in this city. It was organized, May 16, 1669. In 1815, all the original Congregational churches of Boston had departed from the faith of the fathers. During Rev. Mr. Huntington's ministry, the "American Education Society," and the "Society for the Religious and Moral Improvement of the Poor," were established principally by his influence. More than a hundred years ago, this church made appropriations for the distribution of bibles, to help sustain feeble churches, and to educate young men for the ministry. This church was a bible, missionary, and education society, long before these modern organizations existed.

The first house of this society was of cedar. Their wooden house was taken down in 1729; and religious services were attended in the present house, for the first time, on the 26th of April, 1730. This house is eighty-eight by sixty-one feet. It contains internal evidence of having been built in the early part of the last century. It has a sounding-board, and two tiers of galleries. This house has many interesting historical associations connected with revolutionary times.

"Here was delivered, in defiance of the threats of authority, and in presence of a marshaled soldiery, Warren's fearless oration, on the anniversary of the massacre of the 5th of March, 1770. Here were repeatedly held the meetings of oppressed freemen, which called forth those peals of patriotic eloquence which moved the whole country, and shook the British throne."

During the siege of Boston, the British cavalry here learned to exercise; and a grog-shop was kept in the first gallery. There was nothing sacred about the building, because it was a dissenting meeting-house. Before the revolution, it had

* For representation of this Church see page 37.

often been thronged with multitudes of eager listeners to the holy man of God, Geo. Whitefield.

Present Pastors, Rev. Geo. W. Blagden and Rev. Jacob M. Manning.

KING'S CHAPEL, TREMONT STREET.

RECTOR, REV. EPHRAIM PEABODY.

This Society, originally Episcopalians, met with much opposition from the inhabitants of Boston, and it was only through the authority of Governor Andros, that they succeeded in performing the Church service publicly in the Old South Church on the 23d of March, 1687. In the year 1689 the first edifice, which was built of wood, was erected on the spot where the present one now stands, but did not occupy so much ground. In the year 1710 it was enlarged to nearly double its former size, and in 1749 the corner stone of the present edifice was laid by Governor Shirley. This Church is situated at the corner of School and Tremont streets.

BRATTLE SQUARE CHURCH.*

It was in the year 1697, when the population of Boston numbered but a few thousands, that Thomas Brattle conveyed a piece of land to an association of persons for religious purposes. The church rose a frail wooden structure, and was finished in the year 1699. It was called the Manifesto Church, from a document or manifest, in which, contrary to the principles professed by the Puritan Churches of that time, the founders of the society advocated a freer institution, afterwards adopted by almost all our Congregational Churches, which allowed the right of voting for the choice of minister not only to communicants but to all contributing to the support of the public worship; besides tolerating the reading of the Scriptures in church and the baptizing of children whose parents were not members of the church in full.

* For representation of this Church see page 33.

Rev. Benjamin Colman, D.D., became the first minister. Ordained in London he entered upon his pastoral duties Aug. 4, 1699, and was connected with the church for a period of half a century. Rev. William Cooper was united with him as colleague from May 23, 1716, to Dec. 20, 1743.

Rev. Samuel Cooper, the son of this latter, also settled as colleague with Dr. Colman, was their next pastor. During his ministry the plan of erecting a new and more commodious edifice was proposed by a number of pious and liberal members of the society. In accordance with this design the old building was taken down in May, 1772, and on its foundations rose the existing church, at the cost of £8,000, of which Gov. John Hancock contributed one eighth. Dr. Cooper closed his long and able ministry by his death on Dec. 20, 1783.

It was during his ministry that the cannon ball which still remains a conspicuous object in the church, was fired from the American Camp in Cambridge.

Present Pastor, REV. S. K. LOTHROP.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TREMONT STREET.

The corner-stone was laid September 4th, 1719, with ap-

propriate solemnities. The Church was consecrated June 20, 1820.

This edifice is situated on Tremont street, between Winter and West streets, and fronts towards the Common. It is built of fine grey granite, and is an imitation, so far as respects the architecture, of a Grecian model of the Ionic order. The body of the Church is about 112 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 50 feet high from the platform to the top of the cornice. The portico projects about 14 feet, and has six Ionic columns, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high, of Potomac sandstone, laid in courses. The interior of St. Paul's is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty. The ceiling is a cylindrical vault, with panels which span the whole width of the Church. It makes an imposing appearance, and is a credit to the city.

Present Pastor, REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON.

NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

The first known meeting of the proprietors of this church was at the tavern called "The Bull" on the 14th of July, 1715. On the 20th Sept. of the same year, they petitioned the town for a parcel of land called "Church Green" for the purpose of erecting a church thereon. A more suitable place could not have been obtained; and by situation and name it was doubtless intended for the use made of it. The building was dedicated on Jan. 8, 1717, and the Church Covenant was signed April 15. A new and the present edifice was dedicated on the 29th of December, 1814.

The location of this church is one of the most beautiful in the city. The church itself is built of white hammered granite; and its graceful steeple, 190 feet high, is one of the handsomest structures in the city.

Present Pastor, REV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

This Church was gathered November 14, 1732. The first church of wood, was built on the ground where the present church stands, in 1732, and was destroyed by fire in 1787. The second church, also of wood, was built in 1788, and was



HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

taken down and removed to Braintree, in 1810. The present edifice was built the same year, and was dedicated Jan. 1, 1811. The church, which is of brick, is $79\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 76, exclusively of the tower. It contains 130 pews on the lower floor, and 38 in the gallery, besides seats for the choir. The steeple is 196 feet high. Hollis Street Church is Unitarian in sentiment.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

In the year 1785, the society of the late Samuel Mather sold their place of worship to Shippie Townsend and others. In 1792, the then proprietors voted to enlarge the house. In 1793, Rev. John Murray, who had preached for the Society for several years, was installed as Pastor. In 1806, the Society was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature. In 1838, the old house was removed, and a new and commodious brick church erected on the same spot. It was dedicated on the first day of January, 1839.

From this Society, in about a half a century, have emanated several other Societies, who have erected for themselves places of worship in the city and vicinity, all of which are fully attended.

Present Pastor, REV. N. M. GAYLORD.

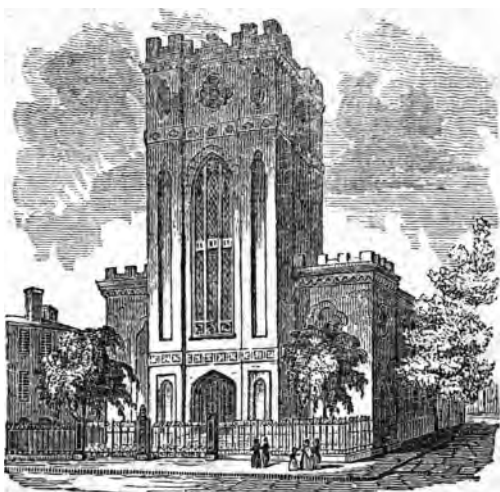


PARK STREET CHURCH.

This Church was gathered February 27, 1809. At its formation it consisted of 26 members. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid May 1, 1809, and consecrated January 10, 1810.

This Church is situated at the corner of Tremont and Park streets,—one of the most commanding and delightful spots in the city. The architectural beauty of the spire, elevated 218 feet above the pavement, adds much to the appearance of the metropolis, and forms one of its most striking features when viewed from the harbor or surrounding country.

Present Pastor, REV. A. L. STONE.



TRINITY CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the first edifice was laid April 15, 1734, by Rev. Roger Price, minister of King's Chapel, as Commissary of the Bishop of London. It was first opened for divine worship Aug. 15, 1734. The old church was taken down Aug., 1823, and the new church was consecrated Nov. 11, 1829.

Rector, RIGHT REV. MANTURN EASTBURN.

Asst. Minister, REV. JOHN C. SMITH.

UNION CHURCH, ESSEX STREET.

This Church was gathered August 26, 1822. The Meeting-House in Essex street was dedicated in December, 1816, and is owned by the Essex street Congregational Society. It was rebuilt in 1840-41, and reopened March 28, 1841. The tower of this Church is new, and seen to the best effect from the corner of Harrison avenue and Essex street. The side walls of the old house, with the roof, were carried up 12 or 15 feet, and a new floor inserted above the ground floor. A

commodious and well-proportioned lecture-room now occupies a part of the original floor of the house, entirely above ground. A marble pulpit, the first of that material in Boston, was placed in the Church when it was rebuilt. There is also a pedestal Font of white marble in the Church.

Present Pastor, Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS.

WARREN STREET CHAPEL.

The history of this institution may be briefly told. The Rev. Charles F. Barnard, a quarter of a century ago, was the associate for a short time of the late Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, the first city missionary. From his experience in this relation he was led to consecrate himself to the work of a visitor of the poor. Entering upon his duties as one of the ministers of the Fraternity of Churches, an association formed by the Unitarian churches to support the ministry at large, he soon became satisfied that he could do the most good by confining his attention almost exclusively to the young. The "Fraternity" did not yield to his wishes, and so, in business phrase, he "set up for himself." Sympathising friends came to his aid, and in due time the Chapel was built by subscription. One thing brought on another; and the result is the institution as it now exists—still under Mr. Barnard's supervision, zealously seconded all along by the hearty co-operation and efficient services of a corps of volunteer teachers, advisers and contributors of both sexes. Mr. B. of course has his heart, head, and hands full. He visits the sick, carries them to ride, and furnishes them with medicines and delicacies; he preaches; he oversees the schools; he marries his scholars now and then as they grow up to manhood and womanhood; and he buries those who are called hence—the Chapel having its carefully kept "lot" at Mount Auburn. No man in the city works more diligently than he, or, to all appearance, with more loving devotion to his Christian task. It seems to be his life; and he is always at his post, always up and doing. He, we venture to say, has no *ennui* from 'unused powers,' no leisure from morbid feelings, no uneasiness for want of something to do. He and his coadjutors, who deserve a large share of the praise it has earned, have managed the Chapel for more than two score years, and brought

it to its present estate. Of course they can now report fruits, and ask from year to year permission and material aid to enable them to go on with their enterprise.

It appears by the last report that nearly *a thousand children and other persons* have enjoyed the advantages of the Chapel in some or all of its departments during 1858-9. We are told that of more than *six thousand young persons* who have been connected with the Chapel not one has as yet been known to be a violator of law, or seen as an offender in any court of justice. We have heard of some of these graduates, so to speak, who, becoming prosperous men, have gratefully remembered, by donations, the school that helped them out of early ignorance and poverty. We know of well-to-do men of business, musicians, vocalists, and artists, good citizens, faithful wives and mothers, ever ready to confess their indebtedness, directly or indirectly, for their start in life, to the Warren Street Chapel. The Chapel was not "got up" according to a preconceived and carefully prepared plan. Those concerned have, in a great measure, been carried forward step by step, following out providential hints, trying experiments in a practical common sense way, building all the while better than they knew, and astonished at times, we doubt not, both at their venturesomeness and their prosperous career. The Chapel has been, to a considerable extent, self-supporting; obtaining from floral sales, festivals, and concerts no inconsiderable portion of the needed income. The Chapel has always eschewed sectarianism. Some of its operations, especially those having reference to amusements, have been looked upon occasionally as injudicious. But it has lived down jealousy and distrust, and obtained a fair repute and popularity with people of all classes and denominations. The Chapel is not exclusively an institution for the poor—meaning by that term destitute objects of charity—it aims also to benefit those who, "to put a fine point upon it," are in less favored circumstances as regards the means of a true culture for themselves and their children. The Chapel, in a word, is a sort of an educational institution, furnishing to such as want them, in part or in whole, the benign influences of the church, the home, and the school. It would teach the young whom it gathers in, make them or help them to be good, minister to their happiness, cultivate their tastes, give them innocent

recreations, awaken in them the desire to learn and to be useful, and train them in loyalty to truth and virtue.

Doubtless the Chapel has its faults and makes its mistakes; but we apprehend that there are few institutions in Christendom that could present a cleaner or a more interesting record of experiences and success.

If there were a Warren Street Chapel in every ward in our cities, as one of its friends once said, they would do more than any other instrumentality to prevent poverty, ignorance, vice, and crime. The Chapel, however, cannot, we suppose, be copied or transplanted. It is a speciality which has not been fabricated, but which has grown up and become what it is by a process of development. Still this sketch of it which has told but a portion of its story, may furnish some valuable suggestions to practical philanthropists elsewhere, and enable them to go and do somewhat likewise.

GRACE CHURCH, TEMPLE STREET.

This Society was formed in 1829, and continued to increase very gradually until towards January, 1835, when it was incorporated under the title of "Grace Church in the City of Boston."

The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid June 30, 1835, and it was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, June 14, 1836.

The architecture of this Church is generally much admired, and it is a better specimen of the Gothic style than is ordinarily found in New England. The interior is beautifully painted by M. Bragaldi. The exterior of the building, including the towers (which are of the octagonal form,) is 87 feet; breadth 68 feet. The basement is divided into two large rooms for lectures, Sunday-schools, &c. The height from the main floor above the basement to the centre of the main arch, is 45 feet; an arch is thrown over each of the side galleries, which is intersected by arches opposite the three windows on each side, and resting on each side upon four cluster columns of 24 inches diameter.

Present Rector, REV. CHARLES MASON.

CENTRAL CONGREGA'L CHURCH, WINTER STREET.

This Church was organized May 11, 1835, consisting of 62 members, and commenced public worship at the Odeon, August 6, 1835, under the name of the Franklin Street Church.

The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid May 27, 1841, and the Church consecrated Dec. 31, 1841. The Central Congregational Society was organized Dec. 7, 1841, and the Franklin Street Church assumed the name of the Central Congregational Church, Dec. 24, 1841. The number of members in January 1, 1850, was 462.

The front of this Church is of the Corinthian order; the two fluted columns and beautiful capitals of Quincy granite sustaining the entablature, that, united, form an elevation of about 53 feet from the ground, and of 44 in width, present an imposing appearance. The interior arrangement of the house embraces all modern improvements in this department of architecture.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF BOSTON.

THE CITY HALL.

This is a fine structure situated on School street, and was built in 1819; it consists of an Octagon centre, 55 feet wide, with two wings 26 by 40 feet each, and each having entrances from the front and rear. The length of the whole building is 140 feet. The cost of the building was \$92,817.16; the lower floor is brick. The Registry of Deeds office, is in the rear of the City Hall, in a fire proof building.

COURT HOUSE.

This building was commenced in 1831 and finished in 1836. Its dimensions are, length, 176 feet, width, 64 feet, height, 57 feet.

The front and rear entrances are ornamented by four granite fluted pillars.

A fine law library is one of the attractions of the place.

The building stands on the site of the old Court House and Jail.

Descriptions of the State House, Custom House, Faneuil Hall, and Quincy Market will be found in other parts of this book.

OLD STATE HOUSE.

The Old State House, so called, since the building of the present State House, in 1795, was long the place in which the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts was holden. It was also formerly the place of the meetings of the city authorities, and the public offices were located there. It is now occupied for business purposes.

POST OFFICE.

The new Post Office is situated on the corner of Summer and Chauncy streets. It is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected, and though the location was earnestly opposed by many citizens, there now seems to be a general acquiescence in the propriety of the course. It is an imposing structure and will well repay an extended visit.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

This building was finished in 1842 and cost, exclusive of land, \$175,000.

The Exchange Hall in the building is the finest hall in the city, measuring 80 feet by 58; its ceiling supported by 18 imitation Sienna marble columns, with Corinthian capitals.

It is devoted to the use of merchants, who congregate here daily to learn those business items which it is the exclusive care of the proprietors to collect. There is no place in the city which would be more pleasant for a stranger to visit, than this.

UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE.

This building was formerly known as the Masonic Temple and is situated on the corner of Tremont street and Temple

place. It has been purchased by the Government and fitted up for the Federal Courts. Previous to that it was owned and occupied by the Masonic societies of the city. It is built of granite and was finished in 1832.

THE CITY JAIL.

This building is located on Charles street, near Cambridge Bridge. The exterior is built entirely of Quincy granite, formed with split ashlers in courses, with cornices and other projecting portions hammered or dressed; the remaining portions of the entire building, both inside and outside, are of brick, iron and stone, excepting the interior of the west wing which is finished with wood.

The other city institutions are the Hospital on Deer Island and the House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital at South Boston. These are all favorably situated for their several purposes, but a detailed account of each is not deemed necessary here.

TREMONT TEMPLE.

This spacious edifice stands opposite the Tremont House, on Tremont street. It covers an area of 13,000 feet. The lower floor, with the exception of a small hall, is occupied for business purposes. The Young Men's Christian Association also have their rooms in the building. The chief attraction, however, is the main hall, which is a magnificent apartment. It is 124 feet long, 72 wide and 50 high.

This hall was built upon certain acoustic principles, which, together with the chaste beauty and comfort which is experienced there, renders it a great favorite for audiences and speakers.

MUSIC HALL.

Until within the last few years, although a musical people,

the city was sadly in want of a fitting place for concerts, &c. Now, however, we have a Music Hall of the first class, which we can refer to with pride, as an ornament to our metropolis and an index of the taste and liberality of Boston.

There has been no attempt at display on the exterior of the building, it being deemed important to reserve, as far as practicable, for the interior, the means contributed for the enterprise.

The hall is one hundred and thirty feet long, seventy-eight feet wide, and sixty-five feet high, the proportion of length to width being as five to three, and of length to height as two to one. Two balconies extend round three sides of the hall.

The ceiling, which is forty feet above the floor of the upper balcony, is in general section flat, and connected with the wall by a large cove, in which are seventeen semi-circular windows, that light the hall by day. A row of gas jets, projecting from the edge of the cornice, just below these windows, light the hall by night.

The floor is arranged with seats which will accommodate upwards of fifteen hundred persons, and there is sufficient room in the balconies for upwards of one thousand more.

The orchestral platform is raised five feet above the floor of the hall, and rises by a few steps to the organ. From each side of the orchestra to the floor of the lower balcony is a series of raised platforms for choristers, or for the audience, as may be required. The whole orchestra will accommodate upwards of four hundred persons.

The whole has been constructed with special reference to the science of acoustics,—a consideration of the utmost importance in a building intended for a music hall. The architect, George Snell, Esq., has endeavored to combine in this structure the advantages which he has been able to discover by a careful personal examination of numerous music halls in Europe and America. This is of especial importance, as it is proposed to have one of the largest organs in the world placed here.

The entrances are from Winter Street, Bumstead Place, and Bromfield Street. Ample accommodations are afforded for drawing rooms, alcoves, offices, &c.



THE OLD HOUSE, CORNER OF NORTH STREET AND DOCK SQUARE.

We here introduce a picture of the old house till recently standing on the corner of North street and Dock square.

This building, erected in 1680, was looked upon as a relic of the olden times by our citizens, and after standing 180 years was pulled down to give way to the irresistible march of improvement.

THEATRES.

The first Theatrical exhibition before a Boston audience, was in 1792, in a roughly built wooden amphitheater on Hawley street. This was opened for one or two seasons. The performances were announced as *Moral Lectures*, to evade the strenuous and onerous laws then in force against theatrical entertainments. The people, generally, at that date, favored the enactment of plays, and considered the laws against it "as unconstitutional, inexpedient and absurd;" a petition was extensively signed for their repeal, which had the desired effect.

At present we have four theatres in the city; the Boston Theatre on Washington street, the National Theatre on Portland street, the Boston Museum on Tremont street, and the Howard Athenæum on Howard street.

The Boston Theatre is the finest building of the kind in the country, and all the others are first class theatres.

LIBRARIES.

There are numerous libraries in the city both public and private.

Prominent among the first are the Public Library, the Athenæum Library, the Mercantile Library and the Mechanics Apprentices' Library.

The Free Public Library of Boston is one of the greatest sources of pride to every citizen. The corner-stone of the building was laid on the 17th of Sept., 1855 and it was finished the following year.

The building is 82 feet in front, 128 feet deep, and two stories in height, besides the basement. The lower or basement story is situated below the level of the sidewalk, and is lighted on all sides from an open area. The rooms in this story are used chiefly for storing and packing, and for the other conveniences of the Library, such as rooms for furnaces and fuel, and also apartments for the usual Library work.

The first story of the building contains the large hall of entrance, which opens directly into the room for the distribution of books to readers and borrowers. The room for distribution, which occupies the central part of the story on the first floor, also serves as a conversation room. This room is connected with a large hall, in the rear of the building, having a gallery and twenty alcoves, calculated to contain about 40,000 of the books most frequently demanded for use. On the front of the building, and entered only from the room of delivery, are two reading rooms, one on the east for ladies, and one on the west, amply supplied with the periodicals of the day, for general use.

The second or principal story, which is the prominent feature of the building, is one large hall, approached by visitors only by the staircase in the Entrance Hall. This hall, which by calculation will contain more than 200,000 volumes, is planned with reference to a lucid arrangement of the books. Besides the alcoves on the floor, it has two galleries, each containing an equal number of alcoves. The Hall is so contrived that it has ten alcoves on each of its sides, and the same number in each of its galleries, making

60 alcoves in all. Each alcove contains 10 ranges of shelves, and each range 10 shelves. The object of this decimal arrangement of shelves is to render the Library more manageable than it could otherwise be under any other arrangement, and also to simplify all the details connected therewith. This grand Hall is chiefly lighted from the ceiling, although the windows in the front and rear wall will admit much light.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Are the Latin, English High, Girls' High and Normal, 20 Grammar Schools and 215 Primary Schools. The average annual expense is over \$350,000.

Boston's greatest pride is in her schools. To them she owes the reputation she has achieved among her sister cities. She has the best public schools in the world. All acknowledge her supremacy. May she ever maintain it.

The original limits of Boston have already been found too circumscribed and she has found it necessary to enlarge her borders, in order to accommodate the ever growing business and population of the large city which man insisted upon placing upon the three-hilled peninsula. The most extensive of their improvements has been the filling up of the "Back Bay."

Although the State owned a little more than 200 acres of flats in the Back Bay, yet, it had many years ago granted to the mill company the right of keeping them always covered with water. The multiplication of cheaper water powers in other places rendered the company not adverse to a negotiation, in which they agreed to abandon their tide-mill and to release the right of flowage to the commonwealth, in consideration of a grant of the fee of 100 acres of the flats. The Water Power Company and the commonwealth thus became nearly equally interested in carrying forward the improvement. It was further agreed that the whole should be filled up upon a uniform plan to be prescribed by the State commissioners.

The whole quantity of "good and solid earth and clean gravel" which has been filled into the lands belonging to the Commonwealth in the Back Bay, according to exact

measurements and computations, amounted, on the first day of November, 1858, to nearly one hundred and twenty thousand cubic yards. The contractors are pursuing their work with industry and energy. The material used in filling is excellent. It is brought from gravel beds in Needham, a distance of nine miles, first by the Charles River Branch Rail Road to Brookline, and thence by a special track built for this service parallel with the Brookline Branch, Worcester, and Providence Rail Roads. The contractors have provided an ample equipment, and their cars are constantly running both night and day during the whole time, excepting the sacred hours of Sunday.

The extent of the territory gained to the State by this filling in will be 4,067,860 square feet.

It is difficult, at this early day, to estimate the value of the State's property in these premises. We have already seen that the extent of land included in lots, exclusive of passage ways, is, 2,453,730 feet. It would seem to be entirely safe to estimate the whole property at \$1.50 per foot, as it is not probable that any part of it will hereafter be sold for less than this sum. This would yield to the State \$3,750,000, or at least \$2,500,000 above all expenses of filling or otherwise. The event will probably prove that this estimate is altogether too moderate.

With all her material prosperity Boston contains many societies for the advancement of Literature, Science and the Arts, in their various branches. There are also Educational, Humane, Religious, Horticultural, Medical, Benevolent and others of almost every description. But while she is foremost in all good deeds and not behind in the race for wealth and power, she still cherishes with the utmost veneration the principles of her founders. The lessons of her sons who have given their lives for the establishment of the great principles of freedom and constitutional government, have not been wasted, but have proved beacons to warn and to guide aright their successors. And Boston has a proud future before her. Energy, enterprise, locality and facilities are hers, and with these "success is a duty."

SKETCHES

OF SOME OF THE

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS FIRMS

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

In the preceding pages we have endeavored to give a brief yet complete sketch of every important event in the history of Boston. But our task would be but poorly performed should we omit any account of the many evidences of the material welfare which has been the result of the wise labors of our fathers.

In the succeeding pages, therefore, we shall give some account of the various branches of business which are now pursued in the City, together with the names of those individuals and firms who may best represent the particular branch under consideration.

Our readers will derive, from the perusal of these pages, much that is interesting, and much also which may prove valuable information to them in the future.

It will interest the reader to know that most of the following notices are of businesses which have been established in Boston during the last 50 years.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—The history of this article calls for more extended remarks than we have space to allow, therefore we can give but few of its leading changes. The manufacture in this city possessed no peculiarities over those of others for many years, but rather followed after and adopted the style of that of foreign manufacturers. The community left it to the judgment and skill of the builders to produce what should be a reliable Fire Proof safe. Accidental and prepared tests, from time to time, culled out those that were

not what they represented to be. This created more investigation from the purchasers, as the article was required to fill positions of increased responsibility, which in turn stimulated improvement in the construction; and previous to the past five years the climax seemed to be reached in endeavoring to produce a Safe that could stand the ordeal of accidental fires and preserve its contents uninjured. But the experience of late years, and the increased interest of the community in the reliability of this article, demonstrated the fact, that few, if any, of the so-called Fire Proof Safes, produced prior to 1854, could be depended upon as such.

With this conviction forced upon the community, invention was stimulated to new effort, and *Marland's Patent Fire Proof Safe* was produced, and met with a cordial reception, as being the only Safe that presented the combination of the utmost possible security from fire, without lessening its power to resist the effects of heavy falling bodies in case of fire, or its strength to stand any fall the safe itself might sustain. This is the first and only Fire-proof Safe of Boston invention patented; and in addition to its being highly appreciated from this fact, it presented the great improvement over all other safes of disconnecting the inside wood case, and its contents, on all six of its sides, by a non-conducting substance, from any part of the iron shell, which would be exposed to heat in case of fire. This great distinction divides the manufacture of safes into two classes,—The Marland Patent as one, all other manufactures, a second class. The proprietors and manufacturers of this Safe are, Messrs. M. B. Bigelow & Anson Hardy, of 32 School Street, Boston, who, fully satisfied their Safe is all that science can make it, are determined to keep its mechanical construction equal to its scientific claims of superiority. They keep a full assortment of sizes at their warehouse, and having lately opened a new factory are now better able to execute orders than at any previous time.

In the year 1830, MR. CHARLES GRIFFITHS, who was then engaged in one of the leading Saw Manufacturing Establishments of Great Britain, conceived the project of establishing himself in the same line of business in the United States. With this intention in view, he sailed from En-

gland for New York, in the early part of the above year. Soon after arriving in New York, he discovered there a Mr. Nichols, who was engaged in manufacturing small Saws, for carpenters' use, and upon a very limited scale. Nichols strongly advised Mr. Griffiths to return to England, telling him that it was time and labor thrown away, and useless to endeavor to start the Saw Manufacturing business here, as it never could succeed. The concern of Mr. Nichols, and one or two of similar magnitude, located in Philadelphia, were the only concerns then in existence in the United States for the manufacture of Cast Steel Saws; and the estimated value of goods manufactured by them all did not exceed \$5,000 per annum.

No way disheartened, Mr. Griffiths came to Boston, and immediately commenced the manufacture of the larger description of Saws, required for cutting lumber and ship timber, such as the Circular, Mill, Pit, and Cross Cut Saws. A short time after this, and at the solicitation of Mr. Griffiths, Mr. William Welch, an experienced and very skillful workman, was induced to join in the enterprise; and the business was continued under the firm of Welch & Griffiths.

From the year 1830 until now—1861—a period of thirty-one years—the firm has been steadily progressing and extending their operations, so that, at the present time, there are very few first class Mills, in the United States or the Canadas, but daily resound with the buzz of these celebrated Saws, and no leading saw mill is considered complete without them.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—This is an important branch of business which has of late years sprung up in Boston. Formerly the market was supplied entirely from abroad, there being no such thing as an American manufactory of these articles. But there being no good reason why such a state of things should exist, the enterprise of our citizens removed the annoying impediment, and at present these articles are extensively manufactured in our midst.

Foremost in the trade in Boston is Mr. Joseph Lyon, No. 25 Winter Street, whose large assortment is very generally patronized by our citizens. His stock comprises every variety both of domestic and foreign manufacture, and visitors to his establishment may rest assured of courteous attention and entire satisfaction. Let all interested take heed.

SELF-SUPPORTING DRAWER. Mr. H. R. Taylor deserves the thanks of all persons, housekeepers and business men, for for his invention of the Self-Supporting Drawer recently patented by him. Every one knows the inconvenience of an ill-fitting drawer, requiring great exertion to overcome the, "hitching," and, when yielding, it is drawn forcibly out, falling often from the case, and emptying its contents upon the floor.

The patent drawer overcomes all these difficulties ;—it can be drawn out to its full extent, there stopping, and supporting itself no matter how heavily the drawer be loaded ; it can be lifted from its supports when pulled out, but can be removed in no other way. It goes with perfect ease, and at any time can be moved with a single side knob.

It is applicable to many purposes and accomplishes much that it is impossible to claim in any other.

He has already applied it in the Boston Public Library, to cases of sliding shelves on which to place folio books, for a convenient reference ; to "card catalogue" cases, and also to writing leaves—giving complete satisfaction in all its arrangements.

It is the most convenient money drawer in use, as has been proved by experience.

By an application recently introduced the drawer is converted into a portfolio, the best and most economical—both as regards space and keeping the pictures free from dust—to which the attention of picture dealers and others is requested.

For cabinets of minerals, &c., it is indispensable.

The hitherto unsuccessful plan of using a drawer from either side of the case, as is sometimes necessary in counters, &c., is here made feasible.

It is applicable to almost every article of furniture ; and its simplicity and usefulness warrants for its success.

The attention of Architects, Bank officers, Hard ware dealers, manufacturers of drawer work, and the public generally is respectfully solicited. All communications should be addressed to H. R. TAYLOR, 132 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.

GYMNASTICS. Much attention has been given to physical Education by the intelligent citizens of Boston. It would be impossible in our brief space to give in detail the history of the movement, beginning with Dr. Follen, at Harvard, and culminating under Dr. Lewis, now in this city, but as indicative of the present aspect of the movement, we will present the peculiar and more obvious features of the latter gentleman's plan of operations.

Dr. Lewis discards all heavy weights and all the usual fixtures of the gymnasium heretofore in vogue. He employs a great variety of apparatus, which is moveable and held in the hand. The larger part of the exercise is found in the constant change of attitude. The variety of position is almost infinite and rapidly develops a flexibility, elasticity and grace which bear with them the highest physiological conditions.

In the new system of training the two sexes constantly mingle, and every exercise is accompanied by music. The floor of a large hall covered by ladies and gentlemen all dressed in costume and moving as one, to music, in the performance of their beautiful gymnastic feats, is a scene not soon forgotten. The "American Institute of Instruction," at its last great gathering in this city, endorsed Dr. Lewis' system in the warmest terms.

Dr. Lewis' plan includes the treatment of Curvature of the Spine, Paralysis and other chronic maladies. On the whole Dr. Lewis' advent may be regarded as marking an era in the history of Physical Education.

His Institution is now incorporated as a "NORMAL SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION." In this department, with the assistance of three of our well-known medical gentlemen, he is preparing teachers of Physical Culture.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Of late years the manufacture of Musical Instruments has been carried to great perfection in this country, and in no store can more superior ones be found than at George W. Robbins', 93 Court Street, Boston. He has a complete assortment of Accordions, Flutes, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Music Boxes, Violin and Guitar Strings, and other Musical Goods. Also Walking

Canes, Portes Monaies, Purses, Bags, Cigar Cases, Wallets, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men, &c., &c.

Let us not forget that he is a manufacturer of Umbrellas, Parasols. Parasoletts of all varieties of style and quality, at wholesale and retail, 93 Court Street, Boston.

HAND STAMPS, for marking clothing. In 1834, M. A. & M. J. Metcalf, established the business in Boston, of manufacturing Hand Stamps and Indelible Ink for marking clothing; and in 1851, M. J. Metcalf invented and put in execution, in Boston, the plan of making Stencil Plates with steel dies, for marking clothing, and Indelible Ink for the same, which has taken the place and surpassed the former plan of using type and hand stamps.

M. J. M.'s place of business is 45½ Salem Street, where he manufactures extensively, plates for marking clothing, with the best of Indelible Ink. Business plates, Brass alphabets, and all kinds of Stencil Stock, dies, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

THE ART OF ENGRAVING is a source at once of gratification and utility. Pictures awaken emotions second only to those evoked by forms of living beauty, while in a thousand ways they illustrate truths in Science and Morals. The progress in the art is truly wonderful, especially in the department of Engraving on Wood

It was but a few years ago wood-engraving was introduced into Boston by the late Nathaniel Dearborn. During the war of 1812, a company of Light Horse was to be recruited, and to take the eye it was proposed to head the hand-bills of advertisement with a picture of a mounted Officer in full dress. Mr. Dearborn being consulted, readily undertook to produce the picture, and with that enterprizing spirit of self-reliance which characterized him—and his descendants as well, he procured tools in New York, and without instruction, engraved the martial picture which soon greeted a thousand eyes. From a pure love of the Art, the ingenious man henceforth devoted himself to the pursuit of Engraving, leaving his studio only when he died, in 1852, at the ripe age of 67 years.

It is not a little singular that his son and grandson pursue a similar vocation in the same street and near the same location, where, for nearly a half a century their ancestor cultivated the Art.

At N. S. Dearborn's Engraving and Stationery Establishment, No. 24 School Street, most elegant specimens of Card Engraving, Seal Cutting, Crest and Initial Embossing in Colors, are to be found, and the elite of the Metropolis of New England resort to him for every thing tasty in Engraving or Stationery.

GRADUATING FUNNEL RECEIVER. Among the many inventions which have originated in Boston is one which is deserving of especial attention. We allude to Warden's Graduating Funnel Receiver. It consists of a Cast Iron Frame in the form of a sunken panel; in the back of which is inserted a perpendicular slide containing an Orifice for the reception of Stove Funnel.

The Frame is so constructed that it can be set permanently into the Fire Place or Chimney, at option. The Slide operates so as to accommodate the Orifice to the reception of the Funnel at different elevations, while the Orifice, by means of a set of Rings, can be adapted to the admission of Funnel of different sizes. The whole being intended as a substitute for the old stationary Receiver in common use, and thereby avoiding the necessity of so constantly changing either the Funnel or the Receiver, or both, a practice at once so injurious to the wall or plastering, and so expensive to the owner.

The Sliding Plate is so adjusted that it can be easily removed, leaving an aperture sufficiently large to remove any accumulations in the Fire Place or Flue, or to serve if needed for ventilation.

This article was invented and introduced into the city, August 3d, 1858, by WM. R. WARDEN.

We cordially recommend it to any needing such an article

STUCCO WORK. Mr. Phillip Kelley, commenced the business in the year 1840, and opened the first shop for the manufacture and sale of Ornamental Work and Designs, in Bedford Street.

Since that time, there has been a great improvement made both in the Designs and mode of manufacture, and it is now a very extensive business.

He now carries on the business at 31 Bromfield Street, where may be seen all the patterns and styles of Modern Architecture.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. The following named firm scarcely needs any introduction from us, being well known to all consumers of Artists' materials, as the best as well as the first dealers in those articles in the city.

M. J. Whipple & Co., 35 Cornhill, are prepared to supply, at wholesale or retail, all the articles used by the artist and amateur, at the most favorable prices. Their direct relations with the great London house of Winsor & Newton, give them uncommon advantages for keeping constantly on hand the largest and most comprehensive stock of Tube Oil Colors and canvass prepared ready for use, together with all other requisites for Oil Painting. Their stock of drawing papers and materials, English, French, Belgian and German, includes everything needed by the architect and engineer as well as the artist. We are aware of no other establishment in New England where so wide a variety of artists' materials can be found.

PLUMB AND LEVELS. The manufacture of these and kindred articles as an exclusive business, was first commenced in Boston in the year 1850, by Messrs. Mulliken & Stackpole. Since that time Mr. John Mulliken has devoted his time entirely to the business and he is consequently, now prepared to furnish those articles in any quantity and at almost any price.

His present place of business is at No. 69 Haverhill Street, and any of our readers who are in want of any thing in such a line will find Mr. Mulliken to be an agreeable business man, prompt and courteous in all his dealings; and we can confidently recommend him to their patronage.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. This is one of the most important of recent inventions.

The first experiments, though they resulted in accomplishing the desired end, were yet accompanied by much inconvenience and many annoyances. Lately, however, an invention has been patented to obviate the numerous disadvantages which have been deemed inseparable from a Steam Heater.

The following description will enable our readers to better comprehend its working.

The steam, as it is condensed within the Radiators, gives

off its immense amount of heat, both sensible and latent, to the air which is flowing between them, which then rolls onward and upward its warming and vitalizing current to the apartments above. This Heater possesses many advantages over any other yet offered to the public; prominent among them are,

1st. The provision it makes for the *best* and most thorough ventilation, by supplying itself with a current of *pure air from without*, then passing it between the Radiators, where it takes on its load of caloric, and thence directly to the apartments to be warmed.

2d. It disfigures none of the apartments of a pleasant dwelling with unsightly objects, and occupies no room in them which would otherwise be used for purposes of ornament or convenience.

3d. The cost of construction is less than that of any other Steam or Hot Water apparatus of the same capacity, and, considering its durability and safety, it is unquestionably one third cheaper than any other Steam Heater.

4. Economy in the consumption of fuel is secured by the entire combination and arrangement of its parts, preventing all unnecessary combustion, and securing an equal distribution of the heat generated.

5th. The ease with which it is managed. It is almost incredible how little care and labor is required in the use and management of this apparatus after it is once put in operation.

6th. The entire absence of *dripping dirty water*, smoke, coal gas, dust, and all the offensive objects so commonly attendant upon the various contrivances.

Persons wishing information in regard to the cost of putting up these Heaters, may obtain it by sending to the manufacturer a general plan of the building to be warmed, giving the size of the rooms, height of stories, &c. J. Henry Norton, Manufacturer, 49 and 51 Sudbury Street, Boston.

MECHANICAL SURGERY. This is emphatically an age of rapid advancement; and that the *Healing Art* keeps even pace with other arts and sciences. It is also observable, that in no department of surgery has more ingenuity been exerted, or greater achievements and successful efforts for

improvement been made than in that which relates to the construction of the various instruments and mechanical appliances used for the cure and correction of the physical deformities and ills of the human system.

Mechanical Surgery has now reached a high degree of perfection, and the large number—the importance and utility of the instruments used by practitioners, render the manufacturing of those instruments a specialty worthy of conspicuous consideration in a work like the present.

We have now, *Artificial Limbs* so ingeniously constructed, with springs so accurately imitating the operation of muscle and cord, that the wearer is scarcely noticed as one having lost a natural limb.

That unsightly deformity of the feet, called *Club Foot*, is now readily removed, in cases of infants and young children, by the application of a shoe, made to bear with the proper force and in the proper direction, so as to turn the foot into a natural position and angle, where, with the growth of the child, it acquires strength to sustain itself, and becomes a symmetrical and useful limb, no longer requiring the use of the mechanical apparatus.

In a similar manner, *Curvatures of the Spine* are arrested or made straight. In this case artificial supports are provided, to bring back the parts displaced, by means of a nicely fitting metallic frame resting on the hips and under the arms.

The *Truss*, too, has been so much improved that it now may be considered almost a certain cure for that distressing complaint, the *Hernia*.

These are but a small part of the instruments and means of cure used in the practice of surgery, but enough to show that the business of manufacturing articles so essential to the enjoyment of life, is not unworthy of notice in a work devoted to the history of the origin, introduction and successful continuance of the more important arts and trades now carried on in Boston.

It appears that the manufacture of Artificial Limbs and Trusses was commenced in Boston, as an exclusive and permanent business, about the year 1834, by Dr. J. W. Phelps. His labors, at first, were limited to the production of artificial legs and common trusses, and we deem it proper to intro-

duce Dr. Phelps as the pioneer in the important business of manufacturing, in Boston, the various instruments now used in mechanical surgery. He has obtained several letters patent for his inventions and improvements, and now his Trusses are of world-wide fame. His Legs, Arms, and Hands are worn in all sections of the union, and in their *daily walks*, thousands bless him, for they now can take *their daily walks*, instead of daily hobbles on their once deformed feet.

IRON FENCE. This branch of trade was first introduced into this city as a specific or separate business, about fifteen or twenty years ago; though much of this work had previously been done in connection with general blacksmithing, &c. Many of the first fences made were of wrought iron, while those which were cast, were of the most plain and unattractive design. New designs, however, were continually being introduced, until it now may be affirmed that no branch of business has been brought to greater perfection. A visit to Mount Auburn, Woodlawn, Forest Hill, Mount Hope, and other cemeteries in the vicinity of Boston, is only needed to show the extent and perfection of this branch of industry. This business has also been extended throughout all of the New England States, where numerous public buildings and private residences may be seen enclosed with beautiful Iron Fences, while nearly every "garden of the dead" is in like manner protected and adorned. We learn from Mr. J. L. Roberts, of No. 81 Haverhill Street, who is, perhaps, one of the most extensive, enterprising, and successful manufacturers of Iron Fence in this city, that this business is greatly on the increase, as scarcely any one who has a burying lot, will consider that sacred spot secure or its adorning complete until it is enclosed with a beautiful iron fence of modern design.

We also observe that Mr. R. has recently introduced a great variety of other useful and ornamental Iron Work, such as Vases, Grave Borders, Chairs, Settees, Hat Trees, Umbrella Stands, Brackets, &c.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES were first made in Boston about the year 1850, but the demand has steadily increased up to the present time, making it quite an extensive

business. C. & A. SPRING are engaged in the manufacture of Sewing Machine Needles of every description, at No. 17, Harvard Place, opposite the Old South Church, where any one in want of such an article, will be accommodated either at wholesale or retail. If not convenient to call, any remittance enclosed to them by mail the value will be returned in Needles by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired, and usually one stamp is sufficient for one dollar's worth of Needles.

Messrs. C. & A. Spring have a patent upon a machine they use in the manufacture of needles, which can also be applied to various other purposes, as experience has demonstrated.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.—A business which has done much towards improving the taste of Bostonians within the last few years, in the manner of interior decoration of our houses. I refer more particularly to an agreeable style or styles of interior Painting.

We are much indebted in this line to the good taste and energy of a firm who commenced among us a new manner of treating our interior dwelling with color, some 17 years ago. Having studied under a very eminent man, (D. R. HAY, of Edinburgh, author of the Law of Harmonious Coloring, &c.)

We have no doubt but Mr. W. J. McPHERSON will be happy to meet those who have a regard for the beautiful, at his office, 27 Tremont Row, where may be found many fine specimens of the work he executes.

WINDOW SHADES. The manufacture of Painted Window Shades was introduced into the city of Boston, by the firm of Lawson & Harrington, (about thirty years ago.) They transferred the business to a Mr. Loyd and it has gone through various hands. At the present time there are different Window Shade manufactories in this city. The leading establishment is, without doubt, that of Wm. Horkheimer, (formerly foreman of John D. Fowle's establishment) 324 Washington Street, opposite the Adams House, (entrance on Norfolk Place,) who was awarded a bronze medal by the last Mass. Charitable, Mechanic's Exhibition of Boston.

For sale at wholesale, only

PACKER'S IMPROVED PATENT RATCHET. Manufactured by the Eagle Ratchet Co. H. H. Packer, Agent, 69 Haverhill Street, Boston.

This establishment commenced in 1858, has had a rapid increase of trade ever since, and is the only Ratchet manufactory now in the United States, probably in the world, as these Ratchets are shipped to all parts of the world and have become one of the most staple articles of our market. The Improved Patent Ratchet is vastly superior, from its convenience, accuracy, durability and strength, over all others now known. Five different sizes are manufactured by the company besides Boiler and Auger Ratchets, and Ratchet Wrenches, which are also very superior tools. All these have claimed the highest rewards of merit in all of the exhibitions since they were introduced to the public. They are manufactured under Mr. H. H. Packer's own supervision and are warranted perfect in every respect, and are the only Ratchets worthy of patronage. All kinds of Ratchet work manufactured to order.

CARPET SWEEPERS were introduced into Boston, but a few years since, in which time quite a number of different patterns and styles have been made and sold ; but none seemed to give perfect satisfaction until the simple and perfected Patent Rubber Band Carpet Sweeper made its appearance, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have it in use. They are a great saving to housekeepers in carpets, time and labor. No one should be without one of these machines. They are now manufactured in large quantities by an incorporated company, at No. 55 Cornhill, who furnish them for shipment to all parts of the world.

SEWING SILK MANUFACTORY. Messrs. Messinger & Bro., 19 Milk Street, commenced manufacturing Sewings and Twisted Silks in 1839 ; opened an office for the sale of Silks in Boston, in 1847, and have continued the same to this time. It is the *only* store in Boston where Sewings and Twisted Silks *exclusively* are kept for sale.

The stock or Raw Silk from which the Silks are manufactured is imported by them direct from Shanghai, China, and is of the best quality, producing an article of Sewings and Twist equal if not superior to foreign manufactures.

BURNING FLUID was introduced into Boston in 1842, by Henry Porter, the inventor and patentee. Mr. Porter occupied a store in Court Square, where he continued until his death. Mr. Porter was succeeded in business by his brother, who removed to Tremont Row, opposite the head of Hanover Street, where he continued until about 1852, when, after having acquired a competency, he disposed of the business to R. H. Spalding, from whom it was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. George Marsh, and removed to 105 Court Street, where he has, in connection with the manufactory of Burning Fluid, Camphene, Alcohol, and Kerosene Oil, a large and complete assortment of Chandeliers and Lamps of every description.

This business, has in this city, from a very small beginning, grown to over \$1,000,000 per year.

MAP MOUNTING. The firm of White & King, No. 344 Washington Street, first introduced the art Map Mounting into Boston, to which they still devote their more particular attention, and for excellence in which, they have a wide reputation. Our friends will be well satisfied with any work entrusted to their hands. They are also varnishers and polishers of Piano-fortes, &c.

Piano-fortes, Doors, and Ships' Cabins, Stair Rails, &c., Cabin Builders, Maps and Show Cards mounted and varnished. Picture Frames to order Agents for Varnish.

BELL-HANGING was commenced in Boston, about forty years ago, by Seth Fuller. The Tremont House, Boston, and the Astor House, New York, were the first Hotels that used BELLS to any extent.

Since that time various improvements were made in House and Hotel Bells, by Seth Fuller, who continued in the business till the year 1848. Since that time, it has been continued by his son, SETH W. FULLER, in all its various *branches*. Specimens of his work can be seen in nearly all the Hotels in New England.

The business of making and putting in Speaking Tubes, is now connected with the Bell-Hanging business, and is successfully used in all *Large Hotels*, dwelling Houses and Stores—Mr. Fuller, using, some years, from thirty to forty thousand feet.

IMPROVED ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.

Among the many varieties of Roofing which of late have attracted attention, that introduced by Mr. D. W. BAILEY, is entitled to the first place. The following, which is a copy of their card, will give a good idea of its peculiarities:

Boston Roofing Co. Only manufacturers of Bailey's Improved Roofing Felt and Composition; Bailey's Improved Felted Cloth and Cement Roofing; Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper; Refined and Crude Benzole and Naptha—Light Oil—Dead Oil—Cumole Iron Varnish, &c., &c. Office, 403 Broad Street, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Almost every adult person will recollect the time when a portrait, a *good* portrait was something almost impossible to obtain. During the present generation, however, the art of Daguerreotyping was discovered and it was immediately introduced into this country, where it has flourished and progressed in a most astonishing manner. Among the very first Artists in the country is Mr. John A. Whipple, who has for many years been located at 96 Washington Street, and he is now there prepared to accommodate all callers. He has had twenty years' experience in the business; is assisted by the best artists to be obtained in the country; has every facility for making the most perfect likenesses; attends to his patrons in person; and it is his *delight* to make pictures that are well pleasing to them, as well as gems of the Photographic Art.

Those wishing likenesses of themselves or their children, Daguerreotypes copied, views of their residences, dim Daguerreotypes copied, enlarged as Photographs, colored in oil like oil paintings, his pleasing little Card-Photographs, or his new-style life-size Crayon Photographs, if they call upon him, are assured the most satisfactory results.

SPRING BEDS. There is no comfort so desirable to our overworked community as an easy bed to rest upon. All sorts of contrivances have been devised to attain this end; but not until quite recently has an invention of the kind been produced that was really practical, and which could be sold at a price within the means of the principal portion of our people.

In the year 1853, Mr. Tyler Howe, of Cambridgeport,

invented, and soon afterwards commenced the manufacture of what are now known as "Howe's Patent Spring Beds." By constant personal application, making one improvement after another, he has attained great perfection in this line of invention, and given to the public one of the most simple, cheap and desirable articles of domestic comfort to be found in the world.

The latest pattern of Spring Beds invented by Mr. Howe, is known as the Rocker Pivot Spring Bed, and embraces the features of two patents in its construction. This style of bed is exceedingly simple and possesses great elasticity. They are contrived so as not to sag in the centre and adapted to use with one mattress.

The manufacturers, under the Howe Patents, (Messrs. Pettingill & Pear) have their salesroom at No. 35 Brattle Street, Boston.

Since the induction of Mr. Howe into the inventive world numberless other patterns of Spring Beds have been brought to public notice, many of them without merit, and others are being manufactured and sold in different parts of the country.

BRASS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS were manufactured, in Boston, about twenty-five years ago, by a Mr. Sibley, who carried on a small business in that line. Since then the business has rapidly increased, until at the present time, we are able to say that *Boston made Instruments* have the reputation, with musicians, all over the country, of being superior to any, either of foreign or other manufacture.

The business is now extensively carried on by Messrs. Richardson & Bailey, who have recently made some important improvements in the construction of Valved Instruments, and their Cornets are pronounced by good judges, to excel all others in the brilliancy and purity of tone as well as in their tune and workmanship.

Their shop is at No. 5 Water Street, where we would invite all musicians to call and prove our statements in regard to them.

STAINED GLASS—the manufacture of which for a long time was considered one of the lost arts, was introduced into Boston, on a small scale about 30 years ago; but the work-

manship was poor and the designs crude, till Mr. James M. Cook commenced the business 20 years since, bringing out ornamental work of a novel character and employing the best artists in the country. As was to be expected, his business rapidly increased, till we were astonished on visiting his establishment at 125 Congress Street, the other day, to see the work that was going on—Stained Glass in all its stages, Church windows with life size figures of the Apostles, and Church emblems; also, elaborate Sky lights, splendid designs for Ship windows, Panel lights for front doors, Enameled and flock glass, and in fact every variety and style of Ornamental stained and embossed glass that can be named, was there. We had almost forgotten to mention a large assortment of Gas and Kerosene Shades with different patterns on them. His pattern book contains over five hundred beautiful and chaste designs, and is well worth inspection.

BREWERS' SUPPLIES. This business was first introduced into Boston, in the year 1858, by Mr. William T. Van Nostrand, and is at present the only exclusive establishment of the kind in this City, as well as the United States. The annexed list will show what the supplies consist in.

Barley, Malt, Hops, Beer Bbls., Bungs, Taps, Malt Shovels, &c., Irish Moss, Saccharometers, Thermometers.

The above supplies can be had at his store, No. 66 Utica Street, Boston, Mass.

PLUMBING. The important trade of Plumbing has been established as a special and particular business, but a very few years in this city.

The business received of course more or less attention, but the wants of the inhabitants were not such as to demand any very special abilities to satisfy them. The introduction of the Cochituate Water, however, at once gave rise to a class of artisans who devoted their entire time and study to the business and there has consequently arisen amongst us a corps of accurate, scientific workmen who thoroughly comprehend all the intricacies of the trade. Prominent among these men is Mr. R. M. Lowell, who is now established at No. 108½ Blackstone Street, where our readers will be sure to find a skillful workman.

DESKS. A very important branch of business in Boston, is the manufacture of Desks for Counting Houses, Residences, &c., and now most extensively carried on by Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co., No. 51 Cornhill. Mr. Smith was the founder of this business as a speciality, and commenced operations about the year 1830. At that time the business was of course very limited, but the energy of Mr. Smith, together with the excellence of his workmanship soon gave the business a great impetus. It has continued to grow and expand ever since, and from being the only house then of the kind in the United States it can now count scores of imitators. Mr. Smith's business is not confined to his own neighborhood alone, but receives a large patronage from almost every civilized country on the globe. Europe, Asia, Australia, and North and South America, all contain innumerable specimens of his handiwork, and the constant receipt of new orders is the best testimonial that can be offered of its superiority. We need hardly recommend Mr. Smith to our reader, he is already so well known, but this short space is due to one who has accomplished so much for the welfare of Boston and the world.

WOOD PLANING, TONGUING AND GROOVING MACHINES were first invented and introduced by one W. W. Woodworth, about the year 1830. The introduction of which was most strenuously opposed, and so great was the opposition that several Planing Mills were supposed to have been set on fire. And although they were at that time a great labor-saving machine they had many quite serious defects, rendering them serviceable only on certain kinds of lumber, which after many years of careful experimenting have been entirely remedied, by James A. Woodbury, of this city, who is now giving his individual attention to constructing Machines which are pronounced by those using them to be the perfection of a Machine for the dressing of all kinds of lumber with wonderful rapidity, and without fault or blemish.

The business is now carried on by Sibley & Woodbury, at 69 Sudbury Street, Boston.

BOSTON INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Indian Medicines have attracted more or less attention from the first settlement of this country. Remarkable cures were fre-

quently effected upon invalids among the pioneer settlers, by the "Indian Medicine Men," and other persons have since used their remedies in some diseases with marked success. Grasping these facts Dr. Greene gave them a thorough investigation—spending several years in travelling among the Indians, studying the nature of their remedies. He finally succeeded in reducing the knowledge thus gained to a scientific practice, adapted to the numerous complicated diseases of civilized society. One of the peculiarities of this practice is the entire rejection of poisonous drugs, and a reliance upon a proper combination of innocent vegetable remedies.

Armed with science and a knowledge of "Nature's remedies," the skill of Dr. Greene and the success of his practice, soon became the watch-word of the invalid, and persons afflicted with cancers, scrofula and other diseases of the blood came to him for cure from all parts of the country. This practice he pursued with marked success for many years, when it was deemed expedient to organize a distinct School of Medicine. This was accomplished about the year 1850, by the organization of an association under the name of the Boston Indian Medical Institute. Rev. Norris Day was chosen President, and Rev. Perez Mason Vice-President, with a competent board of managers, and Dr. Greene at the head of the Medical department.

The success of the enterprise has been complete, and for several years past quite a number of physicians have been required to attend upon the numerous invalids that have visited this Asylum for the Sick.

Dr. Greene still retains his position at the head of the Institution, and it is generally acknowledged that the success of his practice has never been equaled in this country. Among the objects of interest in the Cabinet of Curiosities, may be seen several hundred cancers, some of enormous size, which have been removed from persons from the various walks of life.

Persons wishing to know more of this enterprise may obtain a pamphlet by addressing R. Greene, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

MOROCCO AND VELVET CASES. The manufacture of these articles was first introduced into Boston, as a separate business, about the year 1845, by Mr. Joshua Thaxter, 17 Franklin Street, and it is now quite an extensive trade. Besides making Cases for jewelry and silver ware of every description, he manufactures Pocket Books, and all kinds of Morocco Goods, both wholesale and retail. He is so straightforward a business man and so pleasant in his manners that it is quite a treat to visit his establishment in Franklin Street.

SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Though we can all appreciate the pleasure and comfort of a well-fitting shirt, 'tis but within a very few years that the art of making these garments, as an exclusive business, has occupied the attention of a portion of the community.

One of the most thriving firms in this city, where these indispensable garments are manufactured, is that of Howe & Walker, No. 221 Washington Street. They are reliable, accommodating men, and employ the very best cutters, and should you require a good, handsome shirt, well made, there is no place in Boston where you can be better served than at No. 221.

SHIP BUILDERS' SUPPLIES. An important branch of business, in Boston, is that now pursued by Mr. D. A. Taylor, at No. 132 Commercial Street, who deals in Ships' Main Pumps, all kinds of Force Pumps, Hose, Lead, Gutta Percha, Iron Pipe, Windlasses, Capstans, &c., &c. The demand for such articles has increased proportionately with the general business of the city, and this is the only firm that deals exclusively in these important and necessary supplies. Mr. Taylor is favorably known and is abundantly able to give satisfaction to all who may desire such articles as are enumerated above. He has been in the business many years, and has gradually worked his way to his present position, among the first merchants in his department of business, in the city. In no other department of trade is there greater need of good, reliable articles, and consequently an upright man to deal with. We earnestly recommend our readers who may want anything in his line to call upon Mr. Taylor.

CASH CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—

There are a great many establishments in Boston where cloth is cut up and sewed together again, where the coats are all *sacks* and the pants a "world too wide for the shrunk shanks," but good tailors are comparatively scarce. All who want clothes cheap and well fitting should visit Mr. George W. Nichols, 38 Summer Street, adjoining the post office building and they will come away satisfied that their "lines have fallen in pleasant places."

Mr. Nichols has been some eighteen years in the business, and he was the pioneer in the cash custom clothing. The excellence of his goods, the perfection of fit which he warrants, and his own courteous and gentlemanly manners, have secured to him a steady increase of custom and a host of friends.

One feature of his business which has gained him great celebrity, has been the manufacture of gentlemen's dressing gowns, breakfast jackets and smoking jackets, mostly produced from goods imported by himself. In this department he is unrivalled, and his dressing gowns took silver premium medals at the last fair of the Mechanics' Institute. They range in price from \$5 to \$75 or more, and include some elegant articles.

Another feature in his business adapted to those who wish to economise, is that all who wish can take their own goods and he will make them up at very reasonable rates. We would strongly recommend his establishment as well worthy of attention and patronage.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES. The business of manufacturing and importing French Burr Millstones was commenced in 1845, previous to which the old granite stones were used, doing their work of course much less effectually than the Burr Stones. The business, which was small at first has gradually increased under the energetic care of Mr. Nicholas Crilly, No. 17 and 19 Eastern Avenue, Boston, until it has become quite extensive. Any one using these articles, or Calcined Plaster, Paris and Land Plaster should go and see friend Crilly.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES. What is a parlor without ornaments? and what gives so good a

finish to a well-furnished room as pictures handsomely framed hanging upon the walls? Within the past few years art has made rapid advances in this country. Formerly all our best engravings, paintings, &c., were imported from Europe. Now in our midst we have artists second to none in the old world. To satisfy the demands connected with the increasing taste for the fine arts a great many stores have sprung up where every required material can be obtained—such as Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Engravings, Artists' Materials, &c., and none are more famous than T. A. Arms', 270 Washington Street, who also keeps Potichomania Prints and Glass Vases.

DENTISTRY. What wonderful improvements have been made in Dentistry within the last 30 years. Formerly 'twas the Barber or Blacksmith to whom you went in your agony to be relieved, then the village doctor tortured your gums and perhaps splintered your jaw-bone, now we have the regular educated practitioner, whose sole study is the teeth, with his delicate instruments and his artistically made and skillfully fitted teeth. Among the many excellent Dentists to be found in Boston, none are more famous than Dr. J. S. Blake, No. 7 Tremont Row.

The importance of employing skillful practitioners in this art, is obvious to all who have occasion to require dental operations. The following extract from a letter by a clergyman to the Puritan Recorder, pays a handsome compliment to the skillful workmanship of Dr. J. S. Blake. The writer says: "He has furnished me with a set of upper teeth, which, for beauty of workmanship, naturalness of appearance, and usefulness in mastication and articulation, are entirely satisfactory to me; they are all that artificial teeth can reasonably be desired to be. I am confident that all who may favor Dr. Blake with their patronage, will be entirely satisfied with his modes of operation, his work and his charges."

If space permitted we should be glad to give other testimonials of Dr. Blake's skill as a dentist.

"PIANINOS," OR SMALL PIANOS. It is a pleasant duty at all times to record inventions or improvements that bring within the reach of all such humanizing influences as

go largely towards making cheerful homes for the mass of our people. Music, and necessarily a Piano, figures among the best means to that end. We are led to make these remarks by a visit to Mr. J. W. Brackett's establishment, No. 18, Avery Street, near the Adams House, made by us a short time since, where we saw an instrument called a "Pianino" or small Piano, lately manufactured by the proprietor. We certainly congratulate Mr. Brackett upon his success in constructing this instrument, which combines two very desirable qualities—viz., a square piano of a small size and a piano which costs only \$140, to \$175; but the most important feature of it is, that though a small piano it will give a very large tone and of the best quality. We would certainly advise a visit to his manufactory, where may be found an assortment of first-class Piano-fortes, with all the modern improvements, and finished in every variety of style. Also the "Padelies," a Piano with a full suit of Organ Pedals, making a *pedal bass* for Organ practice; a very desirable instrument for organists and teachers.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF PANT MAKING. Of late years much attention has been paid to this particular branch of the Tailoring business, as nothing gives a man so good an appearance as a well-fitting pair of pants. Messrs. Collins & Co., Chambers 265 Washington Street, nearly opposite Summer Street, were one of the first firms to turn their attention to this important branch of the business, and after much study invented a system of pant cutting which is unrivaled for its perfection. But while their energies have been looking in this direction, they have not neglected all the other branches so essential to the successful carrying on of a first-class tailoring establishment. Messrs. Collins & Co. may certainly be considered A. No. 1.

PAPER AND WOODEN BOX MAKING. This is a trade that is very extensively carried on in Germany and France, and many of their boxes are tastefully and beautifully finished. A few years ago our people envious of the reputation foreigners had deservedly acquired in this particular business and desirous of putting the profits into their own pockets, and spending the same in their own country,

instead of sending money abroad, commenced the manufacture of Boxes here. In a few years the business has increased very largely, and instead of importing we are now ready to export, and doubtless many of the foreign goods are packed in Yankee Boxes. There is, however, one firm in Boston, which deserves especial mention for the neatness and finish of their work, as well as for the extensiveness of their factory—which is known as the Bay State Box Factory, No. 105 Hanover Street. They are especially famous for manufacturing, under Sturtevant's patent, a very superior kind of Wood and Paper Box, combined so as to produce superior firmness, strength and durability. They also manufacture superior French style of boxes. We feel great pleasure in endorsing the great encomiums bestowed upon this firm.

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